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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

War Secretary Question.

Arrest of General Thomas.

He is Admitted to Bail.

Returns to the War Department.

Demands Possession Thereof.

Stanton Will Not Surrender.

A Wordy Altercation.

Grant Appears on the Scene

Gen. Thomas Finally Retires.

Goes to the White House.

Interview with the President

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

The galleries of the House were densely crowded to-day, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Nearly if not all the Senators were on the floor, including Mr. Wade, who was supplied with a seat near the Speaker. Strict attention was paid to the reading of the impeachment report, and the interest in the debate continued apparently unabated until recess. The galleries to-night were again crowded, and many visitors were here from neighboring cities. There seems no question, from what can be ascertained of the views of Republicans, that the House will pass the impeachment resolution by a majority. The action of several of them is only now in doubt.

Much excitement was occasioned throughout the city this morning, owing to the arrest of General Lorenzo Thomas on affidavit by Secretary Stanton. At seven o'clock General Pile delivered to D. S. Gooding, Marshal of the District of Columbia, the following warrant:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *District of Columbia: To David S. Gooding, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia. I, David K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia*, Hereby command you to arrest Lorenzo Thomas, of the said District, forthwith, and that you have the said Lorenzo Thomas before me at the Chamber of the said Supreme Court, in the City of Washington, forthwith, to answer the charge of a high misdemeanor. In this: that on the 21st day of February, 1868, in the District of Columbia, he did unlawfully accept the appointment of the office of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and did then and there unlawfully hold and exercise, and attempt to hold and exercise the said office, contrary to the provisions of the act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2d, 1867. And hereof fail not but to make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of the said Court this 22d day of February, 1868.

D. K. CARTTER,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Attest—R. J. MEIGS, Clerk

Chief Justice Carter was in Chambers at the City Hall, to which place Gen. Thomas was brought under arrest.

The following is the return of the Marshal on the warrant:

WASHINGTON CITY, February 22, 1868.—The within writ came to hand at seven o'clock A. M., and was served by me on the said Lorenzo Thomas at eight o'clock A. M., and I now return this writ and bring him before Chief Justice Carter at nine o'clock A. M. of to-day.

DAVID S. GOODING,
U. S. Marshal. District of Columbia.

The following is the affidavit of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, on which the writ was issued:

To the Hon. David K. Carter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court:

Comes Edwin M. Stanton, of the City of Washington, in the said District, upon oath, says that on the 21st of February, A. D., 1868, he, the said Edwin M. Stanton, duly held the office of Secretary for the Department of War, under and according to the Constitution and laws of the United States; that he had prior to said 21st day of February, A. D., 1868, been duly nominated and appointed to the said office of Secretary of War for the Department of War by the President of the United States, and that his said nomination had been submitted in due form of law to the Senate of the United States, and his said nomination had been duly assented to and confirmed by and with the advice of the Senate, and the said Edwin M. Stanton had duly accepted said office, and taken and subscribed to all the oaths required by law upon his induction into said office, and was in the actual possession of said office and performing the duties thereof on said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, and he had never resigned said office or been legally dismissed therefrom; and he claims that he does now legally hold said office and is entitled to all the rights, privileges and power thereof. And the said Edwin M. Stanton, on oath, further states that on the said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, in the City of Washington, aforesaid, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, made and issued an order in writing under his hand, with the intent and purpose of removing him the said Edwin M. Stanton, from the said office of Secretary of War, and authorizing and empowering Lorenzo Thomas Adjutant General of the Army of the United States, to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and directing him, the said Thomas, to immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office; and your affiant further states that the said pretended order of removal of him from the said office of Secretary of War is wholly illegal and void, and contrary to the express provisions of an act duly passed by the Congress of the United States, on the 2d day of March A. D. 1867, entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," and your affiant on oath, further states that the said Lorenzo Thomas did on said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, accept the said pretended appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and on the same day left with your affiant a copy of the said pretended order of the President, removing your affiant as Secretary of War, and appointing said Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, certified by the said Lorenzo Thomas, under his own hand as Secretary of War *ad interim* and on the said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, in the City of Washington, aforesaid, delivered to your affiant the said pretended order of Andrew Johnson to the said Lorenzo Thomas, with intent to cause your affiant to deliver to him, the said Thomas, all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his, the affiant's, custody, and charge as Secretary of War; and your affiant further states, on oath, that he is informed and believes that the said Thomas had, in said City of Washington and District aforesaid, exercised or attempted to exercise the duties of Secretary of War, and to issue orders as such; and your affiant is also informed and believes that the said Lorenzo Thomas gives out and threatens that he will forcibly remove your complainant from the building and apartments of the Secretary of War, in the War Department, and forcibly take the possession and control thereof, under the said pretended appointment by the President of the United States, as Secretary of War *ad interim*. And your affiant alleges that the appointment under which the said Thomas claims to act and to hold and perform the duties of Secretary of War is wholly unauthorized and illegal, and that the said Thomas, by accepting such appointment and thereunder exercising the duties of Secretary of War, has violated the provisions of the fifth section of the act above referred to, and thereby has been guilty of high misdemeanor, and subjected himself to the pains and penalties presented in the fifth section against any person committing such offence. Whereupon your affiant prays that a warrant may be issued against the said Lorenzo Thomas, and that he may thereupon be arrested and brought before your Honor, and thereupon, that he may be dealt with according to law and justice, as in such case appertains.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868.

D. K. CARTTER,
Chief Justice.

Sworn and subscribed before me by Edwin M. Stanton, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this 22d day of February, 1868.

General Thomas was released on bail, according to the following bond:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to wit: Be it remembered that on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, personally appeared General Thos. E. A. Ellason and George R. Hall, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe the United States of America, that is to say the said Lorenzo Thomas, to the sum of $5,000, and the said E. A. Elliason and George R. Hall, in the sum of $5,000 each, to be respectively of their bodies, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to and for the use of the United States, if the said Lorenzo Thomas shall make default in the performance of the condition underwritten.

The condition of the above recognizance is such, that if the above named Lorenzo Thomas appear before me, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Washington, in the said District, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., then the above written recognizance shall be void, and otherwise remain in full force and virtue.

Acknowledged before me.

D. K. CARTTER,
Chief Justice.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW YORK HERALD'S CORRESPONDENT.

The Correspondent of the New York *Herald* had an interview with President Johnson late on Friday night relative to the removal of Secretary Stanton. The correspondent remarked that the country was surprised at his action. The President smiled and inquired. "Well, what do the people say? I suppose they are surprised, but I have only done what I had determined upon long ago."

Correspondent—"The removal, then, is not in pursuance of a recent determination on your part, Mr. President."

The President—"Not at all, sir. The people seem to have mistaken my course altogether in this matter. I never had but one determination on the subject; but I have acted carefully, prudently and moderately; Perhaps I have been too slow about removing Mr. Stanton, but not because I feared the bugbear of impeachment, or that I dreaded anything Congress might do. Nothing that body could attempt or carry out would intimidate or surprise me. I know they are capable of doing anything. I delayed final action solely to let the country see and understand the position of Mr. Stanton. We first intimated to him that we should like him to withdraw from our Privy Council; he did not take the hint. We then requested him to resign; he refused. We then suspended him under the constitutional power which we have to suspend or remove a member of our Cabinet. The act of suspension was also not in conflict with the tenure of office bill, though we did not, therefore, recognize its constitutionality. As a matter of courtesy, we sent reasons for our action to the Senate. That body pretended not to consider those reasons sufficient, and assumed to reinstate Mr. Stanton in office. Well, we waited, hoping Mr. Stanton would see the propriety of resigning himself. Generals Sherman and Grant offered to go to Stanton and request him to resign. We thought proper to-day to order the removal of Mr. Stanton, and to appoint Gen. Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*. This is the whole story.

Correspondent—"Was this step discussed in the Cabinet Council, Mr. President?"

The President—"No, sir, not precisely; a general policy was agreed upon some time ago, and the removal to-day is in accordance therewith. I have just received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate to-night in the Executive session."

Correspondent—"What will the Senate do, Mr President, under that resolution, if you still insist upon having Gen. Thomas act as Secretary *ad interim*?"

The President—"I don't see that they can do anything. The resolution itself is the end of the matter so far as the Senate is concerned, unless the House presents articles of impeachment and the Senate undertakes to try the Executive, and resolves itself into a high court of impeachment."

Correspondent—"Do you think Congress really will attempt impeachment, Mr. President?"

The President—"I don't know, indeed, nor do I care. It would make very little difference to me."

The correspondent here asked what the President would do in the event of the passage of Mr. Edmund's bill of suspension, to which the President answered substantially: "Sir, I would not obey the law, if they attempted to suspend me. The law is clearly unconstitutional. There is a point against it which you gentlemen of the Press seem altogether to have overlooked. The bill of Senator Edmunds to suspend me, pending a trial, would undoubtedly be an *ex post facto* law, so far as my case would be concerned. Such a law is declared unconstitutional by the very language of the Constitution itself. My offence, we will suppose, is the removal of Mr. Stanton. That is an accomplished fact. Any law prescribing a penalty for that act would be *ex post facto*, and therefore unconstitutional. How, therefore, can Congress legally pass a bill of such a character?"

The correspondent then remarked that certain Radicals might agree that persistence in keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, after the Senate had declared his removal contrary to law, and after the proposed passage of Mr. Edmunds' suspension bill, would be bringing the question out of the operation of an *ex post facto* law.

The President replied that that could not alter the case, as the offence charged would still be the removal of Mr. Stanton—an act performed before the passage of the proposed law.

In reply to an inquiry as to whether the President had seen General Thomas since the interview of the latter with Mr. Stanton, the President said "Yes," and proceeded to state what, according to his information, had occurred at that interview. "General Thomas," he said, "waited upon Mr. Stanton and showed to him the President's order removing Mr. Stanton and appointing him (General Thomas) as Secretary of War *ad interim*. Mr. Stanton read the order and asked Thomas whether he would be obliged to vacate the office forthwith. Thomas said his instructions were to assume control immediately. Mr. Stanton then said that he would like to have time to arrange and take away his papers and documents. To this request General Thomas replied that a considerable time would be allowed for such purpose. No time, however, was fixed for Mr. Stanton to finish his arrangements."

The President repeatedly expressed his utter indifference as to what course Congress might adopt on the impeachment question, and in answer to a parting remark of your correspondent that the President might sleep soundly in spite of the threatening impeachment, he said, laughing: "I don't think my slumbers will be much disturbed by this fear. I shall sleep soundly and awake refreshed."

THE WAR OFFICE SATURDAY MORNING—GENERAL THOMAS AND MR. STANTON—AN ALTERCATION.

There were present at Secretary Stanton's office this morning Representatives Moorhead and Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Van Horn and Van Wyck, of New York; Dodge, of Iowa; Ames, of Massachusetts; Mr. Freeman Clark, of New York, and ex-member Columbus Delano, of Ohio.

About 11:30 A. M. General Lorenzo Thomas, having just been released on bail by Judge Carter, presented himself at the door and told Mr. Stanton he would like to see him.

Mr. Stanton requested him to proceed with anything he had to say.

General Thomas remarked that he had come to discharge the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, having been ordered to do so by the President of the United States.

Mr. Stanton replied he would do no such thing, and ordered him to his room to perform his duties as Adjutant General.

Mr. Thomas replied he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and he intended to do it.

Mr. Stanton again replied he should not and again ordered him to his own room, and denied the power of the President to make any such order.

Mr. Thomas said he would not go; that he should obey the orders of the President, and not obey the orders of Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Stanton remarked: As Secretary of War, I order you to repair to your own place as Adjutant General.

Mr. Thomas—I shall not do so.

Mr. Stanton—Then you may stay there as long as you please, if the President orders you, but you cannot act as Secretary of War.

Gen. Thomas—I shall act as Secretary of War.

Gen. Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite, being Gen. Schriver's room.

Mr. Stanton immediately followed him.

After some conversation Mr. Stanton said—Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War and refuse to obey my orders?

Gen. Thomas—I do, sir. I shall require the mails for the War Department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all the business of the War Department.

At this juncture General Grant and aid came in.

Gen. Grant said, playfully, to Mr. Stanton—Friend, I am surprised to find you here. I supposed you would be at my headquarters for protection.

After a long conversation with Robert J. Walker, General Thomas left his office. It is reported Walker's advice to him was to remain passive. To carry out all orders of the President, but to wait the action of the Courts and not to forcibly eject Mr. Stanton. General Grant took no part in the controversy between Mr. Stanton and General Thomas. After General Thomas left the friends of Mr. Stanton also left.

After leaving the War Department Gen. Thomas, in company with Robt. J. Walker, went to Gen. Grant's headquarters, thence to the White House, where he was admitted without delay. Attorney General Stanbery, Secretary Welles and R. J. Kennedy were present at the interview. Gen. Thomas conversed at some length with the President, giving an account of his interview with Mr. Stanton. The President then withdrew to his library with Mr. Stanbery, where a private consultation was had. In a short time the President re-appeared and wrote out some order, which was borne away by Col. Moore. It was rumored this was a peremptory order to Mr. Stanton to withdraw forthwith from the War Office.

THE TRIBUNE ON IMPEACHMENT.

The New York *Tribune* leader of to-morrow will say: "The President has assumed the responsibility of breaking a law. Congress must assume the responsibility of impeaching him. Not to do so, in the face of the flagrant and insolent proceedings, is to become a partner in the crime. It is no time to consider the party influence of impeachment—of its effect upon Presidential candidates. We would rather see the Republican party, candidates and all, driven into the desert of Arabia than to have them tremble one moment in the presence of this high duty. 'Questions of expediency were all well enough so long as the President stood within the pale of the law, but now, when he presumes to be the Executive, Legislative and Judicial power, when he claims to decide which laws Congress may pass and what acts are constitutional, to hesitate a moment is criminal.'"

COUNSEL RETAINED BY STANTON—STANBERRY LIKELY TO APPEAR FOR GEN. THOMAS.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says Mr. Stanton has retained Hon. Mathew H. Carpenter, of Wis., to appear in the case against Gen. Thomas, and it is probable Attorney General Stanberry will be directed by the President to appear for Gen. Thomas, in addition to Messrs. Bradley and Merrick. Mr. Stanton remained in the office of the War Department Saturday night, and proposes to remain there until he can safely leave.

It is believed the Supreme Court will be appealed to on Monday on behalf of Gen. Thomas for relief.

August Belmont and other members of the Democratic National Committee were entertained by the President at the delegate dinner to-night.

PHILADELPHIA.

Excitement Over Affairs at Washington—Democratic Meeting—Union League.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.—There is great excitement to-day over Washington events.

The Democrats held a meeting here this evening and were addressed by Brick Pomeroy.

The Union League will raise a large flag bearing the letters "S. P. A.," Senate and People of America.

The Turf—$1,000 Trot.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WORCESTER, February 22.—Horses Empire State and Ivanhoe started from Charles River House, at Brighten, at fourteen minutes before eleven, this a. m., to trot to this city for $1,000. Empire State won the race, arriving here ten minutes past one.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Mr. Jerome has withdrawn Kentucky from two races for which he was entered at the spring meeting, on account of the dissatisfaction of owners of race horses at his reappearance, after it was formally declared he had retired from the turf.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

IMPEACHMENT REVIVED.

Report of Reconstruction Committee

Resolution of Impeachment.

Remarks of Thaddeus Stevens.

Revolutionary Speech from Mr Brooks.

Remarks by Messrs. Spalding Bingham Ingersoll, and others.

Evening Session of the House.

Telegram from Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois.

Adjournment at One O'Clock Sunday Morning.

Vote to be Reached To-day.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the President in reply to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the Island of San Juan and Puget Sound. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ANTHONY, this being the anniversary of Washington's birthday, moved to adjourn.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked unanimous consent to designate one o'clock on Monday for him to address the Senate.

Mr. CONNESS—Said unless more important business should demand attention there could be no objection.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I suppose there is no greater or more important business than the question of reconstruction.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I object to any debate.

The Chair decided debate out of order and put the question on adjournment, Mr. DOOLITTLE vainly endeavoring to add another remark, and the Senate adjourned at 12-15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the regular order of business was the consideration of the bill from the Committee on Patents for the relief of Samuel Pierce, on which Mr. Peters, of Maine, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, rising to a privileged question, moved the Clerk read Washington's farewell address.

The SPEAKER ruled it not a privileged question, and asked Mr. Peters if he yielded the floor to allow the resolution to be offered.

Mr. PETERS declined.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to adjourn.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman from Maine could not be deprived of his right to the floor except by his own consent, and therefore the motion could not be entertained.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the Speaker's decision.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the appeal was tabled.

Mr. PETERS yielded the floor to Mr. ELLIOTT, who reported an unimportant bill from the Committee on Commerce, which passed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then asked leave to offer his resolution.

Messrs. SPALDING and SCHENCK renewed the objection, the latter remarking in an undertone that if they wanted an address they should send for Andy, as he makes the address of the 22d of February; but for himself he did not want anything from that source.

Mr. INGERSOLL suggested an amendment of the resolution so that the farewell address could be listened to next week, when there might not be the important business before the House that was expected to-day.

Mr. ELDRIDGE hoped the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ingersoll) would not throw contempt on the question, adding it was disagreeable to himself and the House.

The SPEAKER stated in reply to Mr. Ingersoll that if the resolution was received by unanimous consent, and the previous question were not moved, a motion to postpone would be in order.

Mr. SCHENCK having refused to withdraw his objection,

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to adjourn in honor of Washington.

Mr. KERR moved said adjournment be till Tuesday.

The yeas and nays being called for, both motions were rejected by a strict party vote.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, on leave, introduced a bill to prevent and punish the unlawful use of public money and property, punishing with fine and imprisonment United States officers or other persons for loaning, depositing, or otherwise using or disposing of any money or property of the United States for their own benefit. He explained the necessity of the bill to be that the present law has been decided to apply only to officers of the Government, while this bill applies to their clerks and all other persons He had submitted the bill informally to the Judiciary Committee, and it had the unanimous approval of the Committee. The bill was passed.

Mr. EGGLESTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. PILE asked leave to introduce a bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General.

Mr. GLOSSBRENER objected.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill for the protection, in certain cases, of persons making disclosures as parties or testifying as witnesses.

After an explanation by Mr. WILLIAMS, from which it appeared that in suits now pending in English Courts for the recovery of property of the late Southern Confederacy, a witness was held not liable to testify, because his testimony would subject his property to confiscation, and this bill was intended to remedy such difficulties. The bill was passed.

The Pierce patent bill passed.

The House in Committee considered the pension bill appropriating $30,350,000, which was discussed, reported to the House and passed.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, at ten minutes past two o'clock, rose to make a report from the Committee on Reconstruction.

The SPEAKER gave an admonition to spectators in the gallery and to Members on the floor to preserve order during the proceedings about to take place, and to manifest neither approbation nor disapprobation.

REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE—RESOLUTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. STEVENS said: *From the Committee on Reconstruction I beg leave to make the following report:*

That in addition to the papers referred to, the Committee find that the President, on the 21st day of February, 1868, signed and ordered a commission or letters of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas, directing and authorizing said Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim* and to take possession of the books, records, papers and other public property in the War Department, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868.—SIR: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property intrusted to his charge.

[Signed.] ANDREW JOHNSON,
To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General U. S. A.
Official copy. Respectfully furnished to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.
[Signed] L. THOMAS,
Secretary of War, *Ad Interim.*

Upon the evidence collected by the Committee, which is hereafter presented, and in virtue of the power with which they have been invested by the House, they are of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. They therefore recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

(Signed,) THADDEUS STEVENS,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
JOHN A. BINGHAM,
F. C. BEAMAN,
C. T. HULBURD,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH,
H. E. PAINE.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

REMARKS OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

The report having been read, Mr. STEVENS said: Mr. Speaker—It is not my intention in the first instance to discuss the question, and if there be no desire on the other side to discuss it, we are willing that the question shall be taken on the knowledge which the House already has. Indeed, the fact of removing a man from office while the Senate is in session, without the consent of the Senate, is itself, if there was nothing else, and always has been considered, a high crime and misdemeanor, and was never before practiced. But I will not discuss this question, unless the gentlemen on the other side desire to do so. If they do, I shall for the present give way to them and say what I have to say in conclusion.

SPEECH OF MR. BROOKS.

Mr. BROOKS took the floor, and after referring to his want of time to prepare a minority report he said he was utterly inadequate to discharge the duty which had devolved on him on this august day, the anniversary of the birth of the father of his country, and to express himself with that deep solemnity which he felt in rising to resist this unholy and unconstitutional proceeding. He knew not why the ghost of impeachment had appeared in a new form. It had been laid hitherto in the House, but a minority of the members on the other side, forcing its influence and power on the majority, had at last succeeded in compelling its party to attempt the impeachment of the President. We have been, he said, long in the midst of revolution. Long has the country been agitated in the throe of a revolution. But we are now approaching the last and final stage of that revolution. There is nothing new in what we are doing. We are but repeating the history of the past. We are traversing over and over again the days of Cromwell and Charles the First and Charles the Second, and we are traversing over and over again all the scenes of the French revolution. We have been told, though not here and now, that the President should be impeached because he was an obstruction in the way of restoring certain States, or rather an obstacle to the party which would be but is not directly in power. Sir, we are all obstructions to that party, my associates and myself. We all have been and intend to be obstacles in the way of its high handed proceedings, and if the President is to be removed as an obstacle in the way of the party in power, it is equally within their power, by the exercise of a tyrannical majority, to remove every obstacle and have sole control of the Government. And I bid them beware. In no spirit of defiance, but from a devoted love to my country, I solemnly bid them beware, and to proceed no further in their revolutionary steps. Speaking in behalf of those who have sworn to support the Constitution, in behalf of my associates here, in behalf of those thundering majorities whose voices are roaring outside of this Capitol, and who are waiting for a constitutional opportunity to rule, I bid you beware. Your impeachment will avail you nothing The President is to be tried before the Senate with all the forms of law, and before you can achieve the final result he will be removed from your authority by the Constitutional termination of his office. If you proceed further, and depose the President by violence, if you suspend him, if you throw him out of office except by due process of impeachment, I tell you, in behalf of thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, and millions of the people, that we will never! never! so help me God! never! never submit! (Laughter on the Republican side.) Sir, we have the physical power of the country with us. The labor, the industry, the bone and muscle of the country are ours. The heroism of the country is ours. Four-fifths of the army of the United States is composed of the Democracy of the country, and if you proceed to introduce politics into the army, the Democratic soldier will follow the Democratic instinct and will stand by the Constitution and the Laws. I therefore, Mr. Speaker, bid you beware of unconstitutional, of illegal, or extraordinary proceedings. Proceed in your forms of impeachment, through all the manipulations, sinuosities and tergiversations of the law, and we shall cheerfully submit, because it is our duty so to do, as constitutional, obedient men; but step an inch further over the bounds of the Constitution, and proceed as is frequently proposed, in a violent and, revolutionary manner, and you precipitate violence and revolution.

Mr. Brooks went on to argue that the matter on which the impeachment of the President was proposed, was a legal question, and that the President had as much right to judge of the constitutionality of the tenure of office act as the House or Senate had. If he were advising the majority of the House to its overthrow, he would hurry on this matter. Andrew Johnson had little or no power as a President of the United States. He was without authority, or influence, or patronage. Congress had so manacled him as almost to overthrow Executive power, and if they did not succeed in re-electing him to the Presidency they would at least immortalize his name on the pages of history as the most glorious defender of liberty that ever lived under any Constitutional Government whatever. (Laughter among Republican members.)

SPEECH OF MR. SPALDING.

Mr. SPALDING, having had five minutes allowed him from Mr. Bingham's time, said: Mr. Speaker, I feel myself to be in no proper frame of mind or heart to attempt a rhetorical display on this occasion. I can appreciate the sentiment of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) when he says the question before us is filled with solemnity. But when he, with his usual eloquence, attempts to use gasconade to drive members of the House from a conscientious discharge of duty, I say to my friend, he has mistaken his calling. Sir, no more important duty can devolve upon this House of Representatives than that of considering the question whether articles of impeachment shall be preferred against the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and for long months, yea for years, I have resisted with all my personal influence the approach to the crisis which is now before us. The President has done many very censurable things, but I would not in my conscience say the President should be holden to answer on the charge of the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors until something could be made tangible, whereby he had brought himself in conflict with the laws of the nation. It has seemed to me for weeks that officer was courting the very hour and the very occasion which is upon us, and the consequence of which will be upon him. He has thrown himself violently in contact with the act of Congress, passed on the 2d of March last, by the vote of the constitutional number of two-thirds of the Senate, and two-thirds of the House of Representatives over his veto assigning his reasons to the contrary. It matters not how many acts can be found upon the statute books in years gone by contrary to the principles of that act. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) numbered three, and he might have numbered thirty or three hundred; but still, if within the past six or nine months Congress has in a constitutional manner made an enactment against which the Chief Executive of the nation throws himself, he commits the act for which he should be impeached, just as clear and conclusively as if there never had been legislation to the contrary. This enactment, if it be a legal and constitutional enactment, repeals by its own force all those prior enactments to which the gentleman from New York alluded, and there is nothing in that act more clear than this, that the President shall not remove any civil officer who has been appointed with the concurrence of the Senate of the United States without the concurrence of that body when it is in session. It is true that the right of suspension was given to the Executive during the recess of the Senate, but that right of suspension ceased so soon as the Senate convened, and now, not only in the face of the decision of the Senate, saying that the suspension of the Secretary of War, made during the recess, was without good cause, but in the face of the penalties of the act of March Second, 1867, entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," the President, yesterday sent to the Senate a message declaring in terms that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. The sixth section of that act declares that every removal, appointment or employment made, had or exercised contrary to its provisions shall be deemed and they are declared to be high misdemeanors, on conviction of which the offender may be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or may suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

Mr. WOODWARD—Desired to ask a question, but Mr. SPALDING declined to yield and continued his argument. He said: Now, sir, if there be any efficacy in the enactment of Congress, we are not called upon to ascertain through a committee whether this act of the President be a high crime and misdemeanor, because Congress has already, on the face of this enactment, decided it to be such, and the President, as if to despite the action of Congress, has thrown down the glove. He has assumed the boldness to say to the Senate, notwithstanding your reasons to contrary, that I had not the right to suspend the Secretary of War, I assume the Constitutional right to throw that officer from his position entirely, and I do it, your law and your action to the contrary notwithstanding. I am brought to the conclusion that so long as we submit to these violent assaults on Congress, and upon all its doings, we never can have peace, and I am brought to the conviction that we must all with unanimity vote for the resolution this day introduced.

TIME OF THE DEBATE.

Mr. BINGHAM took the floor.

Mr. PRUYN desired to inquire as to the probable course of the debate and whether an opportunity would be offered for members generally to express their views in regard to this very important question?

Mr. BINGHAM said he was not able to answer the question, further than to express his own wish and hope that the House would deliberate fully on the question.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, so far as he had anything to say in the matter, would let the debate go on until the last moment of to-day, but that he desired to have the vote taken before the House adjourned.

Mr. PRUYN asked Mr. STEVENS to be kind enough to indicate whether he meant, when speaking of the last moment of the day, sunset, midnight or the usual hour of adjournment?

Mr. STEVENS said he would say five o'clock.

Mr. PRUYN remarked, then we are to discuss this question between now and five o'clock.

SPEECH OF JUDGE BINGHAM.

Mr. BINGHAM proceeded to argue in support of the resolution. He said all right-minded men must concede that the question under consideration is one of supreme importance to all the people of the country. I protest for myself that I am utterly incapable of approaching the question in the spirit of a partisan, and I repel the intimation of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Brooks,) that I am careless of the obligation of my oath, or unconcerned about the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws. I look upon the Constitution of the country as the very breath of the nation's life. I look this day on the consideration of this great question as did the gentleman from New York, and ask him (Mr. Brooks) on the consideration of the matter to ponder upon those deathless words of the father of our country, when he declared that the Constitution, which at any time exists until changed by the action of the whole people, is sacred and obligatory upon all. Upon all, sir, from the President to the humblest citizen within the limits of this Republic. Upon every human being standing within the jurisdiction of the Republic. Washington but re-echoes the words which himself and associates had embodied in the Constitution, that this instrument, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. The issue involved is not, as the gentleman from New York said, the question of an office, but whether the supremacy of the Constitution shall be maintained by the people of the Republic. The President of the United States has assumed to set himself above the majesty of the law. He has assumed to defy the law. He has assumed to challenge the representatives of the people to sit in judgment of his malfeasance in office. Any man who has considered and observed my conduct touching this question, which has so long agitated this House and this country, must have discovered that I have held myself back and have endeavored to keep others back from making any unnecessary issue between the President and representatives of the people, touching the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his great office. I had no desire to resort unnecessarily to the last power reposed by the people in their representatives and in their Senators, for the vindication of their own violated constitution and laws, so long as there was any doubt hanging over the question. Notwithstanding there was much in the conduct of the President to call for the interposition of the representatives of the country, yet so long as there was any doubt hanging over the question of his liability to impeachment within the text and spirit of the Constitution, I was unwilling to utter one syllable to favor such a proposition, or to accord a vote to advance it. With the past I am entirely satisfied. I am responsible for it alone to those who sent me here, to the Constitution and to the common father of us all. I have said nothing heretofore, I have done nothing heretofore, which, dying, I would wish to change. I stand here, however, to-day, filled with the conviction that the President of the United States has deliberately, defiantly and criminally violated the Constitution, his oath of office and the statutes of the country. I propose to make clear, in the short time which I will occupy, the proposition which I have just uttered, and in attempting to do it I desire to say that it is a moment of pain, of sorrow and of grief to be, compelled, as a representative of the people, to make the utterance that the President of the United States has set this bad example to all the people of the country, by trampling the Constitution and the law defiantly under his foot.

Mr. BINGHAM went on to argue the question of law involved in the matter and to show that the President himself had virtually admitted the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office Bill, by exercising the power of suspension and sending his reasons therefor to the Senate, for which he had no authority, except by that law. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) had warned them to beware. Beware of what? Beware of rendering a faithful obedience to their oaths as representatives? To beware of taking steps authorized by the Constitution to put this usurper of authority on trial before the only tribunal on earth authorized to try him for the crimes charged. Did not the gentleman know that it is written in the Constitution that the President, the Vice President and every other civil officer of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors? Did he not know that it is written in the same Constitution that the representatives of the people shall have the sole power of impeachment—that it was no divided power? Did he not know that it is written in the Constitution that the Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachment? And yet the gentleman told them to beware. To beware of putting the President on trial. He (Mr. Bingham) undertook to say there was enough in the correspondence submitted yesterday, to justify the House in drawing the inference that the President is by his act guilty of another crime, under another act of Congress, additional to the act of 1861, which makes it a high crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person by force, threat or intimidation to attempt to prevent any person exercising the functions of an officer under the Government of the United States. He undertook to say that on a full investigation of the case the President would be found guilty of attempting by threat and by intimidation, if not by force, to prevent the Secretary of War exercising the duties of the office to which he had been assigned by the solemn judgment of the Senate. It pained him to make such an utterance. If he had any control over the President, he would have prevented him from uttering such words as those which he had uttered to his Adjutant General, who had appeared to-day in person at the War Office demanding the surrender of the office, notified the Secretary of War that he would not obey his orders or recognize him as Secretary of War, and that he would take possession of the mails for the Department of War, and all by order of the President. There was evidence enough to satisfy him that the President of the United States was so bent on his own destruction, or on the destruction of the Republic, that he was capable of running to any extreme of madness. He proposed to curb him, not in the spirit of a partizan, but in the spirit of a representative of the people, acting under the obligations of his oath. No one would rejoice more than himself to know that when the case should have been presented to the Senate, as a high court of impeachment, it should become clear, to the satisfaction of that body, that the President had only erred in judgment, and had not intended to offend the Constitution, to defy the Congress, or to set aside the supremacy of the Laws. He would rejoice at his acquittal, not only for his own sake, but for the sake of the Constitution and the country. But in the light of what the President had already declared and put on record, he [Mr. Bingham] was forced to the conclusion that he meant nothing else than to defy the power of Congress, and to say to Congress, "whatever laws you may pass, I will disregard them, whenever in my own judgment I deem them not in accordance with or not in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, and let you do your worst." That was the President's position, and having taken it, he [Mr. Bingham] proposed to have him put on trial.

The gentleman (Mr. Brooks), he continued, talks about liberty. Liberty is as dear to me and mine as it can be to the gentleman or his. I stand here to-day for that liberty which is regulated by law, that liberty which belongs alike to us all, which is not the exclusive prerogative of those who hold high official stations. That lawless liberty, the liberty which the kite shows to the dove, which the wolf shows to the lamb, I will have none of it. The people of the United States will have none of it. They will insist on it that man shall enjoy liberty in this country in obedience to law and in subjection to law. Referring to Mr. Brooks' intimations about the Democratic party taking the part of the President, he reminded him and the House that that party had not very long ago attempted to act above law and rise in rebellion against the Government, but that its rebellion had been crushed. He desired to have the question discussed fully and fairly, and should be glad to hear what every gentleman had to say against the rightfulness of these proceedings, or in extenuation of the President's conduct. But he wanted to hear no more warnings of the uprising of the Democratic party, and no more proclamations as to that party being a majority of the people of the country.

SPEECH OF MR. FARNSWORTH, ILL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, said that they had been told by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) that if the President should be tried and convicted, he and the Democratic party would not stand it. The gentleman in a dramatic and sensational manner also told this House that he never would stand it. Hearing these things he (Mr. Farnsworth) thought they were carried back years ago, when he listened to similar threats on this floor, just preceding the rebellion. The galleries were at that time filled, but by a class of people different from that which occupied them now, and who applauded to the echo the threats and menaces then expressed. He would tell the gentleman that when the President should be impeached in the mode pointed out by the Constitution for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, if it were not profane, he would call God to witness, the gentleman must stand it. When the Democrats and secessionists told us if we raised an army to conquer the rebellion they would not stand it, we told them they should stand it, and he would say to the gentleman, when the same party is arrayed against the Union, that only half a million of men were slain in the war, but a million of those who took part in the contest still live, and when necessity demands they will come as the waves come when the tempest prevails, or as thick as autumn leaves, to maintain the supremacy of the laws. The gentleman had told them that the army was made up for the great part of Democrats. So it was, but the rebellion broke out and they left it and went with the disunionists. By this the army was purified. It might be that since the close of the rebellion the army has been recruited from disloyal men; but this made no difference. The friends of the Union will cleanse the way again. He had heard enough of these threats of the Democratic party ten years ago. It was the same old party which they met in the field and at the polls and vanquished. They were not here to-day, and they would be again defeated. What was in this question? A great deal. He trusted that he came to its discussion in a proper spirit. It was not a question whether Andrew Johnson should be removed from office. There were other and greater interests involved. The question was whether the union spirit in ten States should be crushed out and rebels again have the supremacy. Whether the government should be maintained and the trophies richly carried during four years of bloody war should be wrested from the hands of a liberty loving people, or kept and maintained. He cared little for Andrew Johnson. For months past he never had a doubt that the man would be impeached. He had believed that the evil in the man would come out, step by step develope itself, until he capped the climax by violating the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the United States. In the correspondence with General Grant, the President said his action with reference to the suspension of Mr. Stanton was not under the tenure of office bill, but under the Constitution and outside of that law, and that he was only exercising his Constitutional rights. What did the President say now? Was he acting under the tenure of office bill or the Constitution?

Mr. FARNSWORTH read from the Constitution as to the power of the President to appoint to office with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. BARNES, with the consent of Mr. Farnsworth, read from another part of the Constitution, namely, the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I would inquire whether the Secretary of War is any part of the army or not?

Mr. BARNES—I contend the Secretary of War is part of the army of the United States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The Secretary of War is a civil officer. Such a thing as the removal of a Cabinet officer during the session of Congress was never before done by a President. President Jackson removed his Secretary of the Treasury, but this was during the recess of Congress, and at that time the party, of which the gentleman from New York was not only a zealous but an excellent member, cried out in protest against Jackson for removing a Cabinet officer during the vacation. But here, a few days ago, after the Senate had gravely declared that the reasons assigned by the President for the suspension of Secretary Stanton were not sufficient, the President sent to the Senate a mere letter stating that he had removed Mr. Stanton, not under the tenure of office law, but by virtue of his authority under the Constitution. The President addressed his letter to Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, that his functions as such officer would cease after its receipt. Mr. Farnsworth said the President had acted in flagrant violation of the law regulating the tenure of office, and if he had looked all over the laws to court impeachment he could not have succeeded better than he had on this occasion. The law and the Constitution had been violated by him. When the President took the oath to support the Constitution, it was also his duty to see that the laws were faithfully executed. Who was this Andrew Johnson, who sets himself in defiance of the Constitution and laws?

A gentleman near Mr. Farnsworth answered, that Johnson was one for whom his party voted. Another said Johnson was a Republican President.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied—I say so. Were we deceived? I repented of my vote. The Republican party were cheated into his support. The ungrateful, despicable, mean traitor President turned his back on the men who elected him, and the friends who rallied around him. He turned his back on the men, including those in Tennessee, who supported him and went over to the party he had fought, not only at the ballot box, but in the field. Who is this Andrew Johnson, that he should set himself up against Congress, the courts, and the people? By what authority did he take on himself to oppose the law passed in accordance with the constitutional forms? Was it because God gave him more brains and moral character and a clearer judgment than he had given to other men? Let this House and the Senate teach Andrew Johnson that there is a power stronger than the President, namely, the power of the people, who were speaking here to-day. The gentleman from New York says that if we enter on the trial, the term of the President would expire before the trial was concluded. The President's letter to Mr. Stanton and Gen. Thomas presents a complete, perfect case. We need swear no witnesses and take no testimony. Read the law, read the Constitution, and the case is all there as plainly as if the President had confessed the fact. I trust the Senate will do its duty fairly and completely. If the President could remove Stanton he could remove every member of his cabinet and all other officers, excepting the members of the Judiciary. We see by the newspapers that the President has created a new department, the department of the Atlantic. We now see that failing to make a tool of Gen. Sherman, he rescinds so much of the order as assigns that officer to the command. We hear that he has a pliant tool for the command. No doubt he will find other tools. Why create an additional department. Now ignoring General Grant, the President issued this order direct to his subordinate. If the President did that, when he had a pliant tool he might order General Grant into arrest. Who doubts his purpose? and when he has the War Department and the army at his back, and Grant under arrest, where are we? The army in the hollow of his hand, and where are we? If he can turn us out, what is the effect? No reconstruction. The country is to be told that with his pliant tools he will force the democratic party to nominate him and keep his seat warm.

Mr. GETZ—I don't think the Democratic party can be forced in that way.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Do you say that you will not support him?

Mr. GETZ—Yes, if he shall be nominated.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—That's the old Democratic party practice of "going it blind." [Laughter.]

Mr. GETZ—Oh no.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, resuming, said he understood Mr. Brooks to remark that two-thirds of the army was recruited from rebels.

Mr. BROOKS—There is my speech, I will not change it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If the gentleman will not tell, I will maintain the gentleman said so.

Mr. BROOKS—I said the larger number of the army was made up of Democrats. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If that is a correction I stand corrected. I supposed they were convertible terms. I know they were in 1860. When the war came they were rebels.

Mr. BROOKS—I said if the President was impeached for the cut of his coat, or the color of his hair, it was our duty to submit.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I understood the gentleman to declare in an emphatic manner that he never would submit.

Mr. BROOKS—The gentleman has been dreaming.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Did not the gentleman say he would not submit?

Mr. BROOKS—I said you had the right to impeach the President.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—What did you mean by saying the Democratic party made up the strength of the army?

Mr. BROOKS—I said that as long as the majority of the House acted in conformity with the Constitution and forms of law, it was our duty to submit; but that if proceedings were independent and against the law, we would not submit.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The gentleman sets up his idea of law. That is what the rebels said in 1860. That Lincoln was a sectional candidate and we defy you to elect him. They said in both Houses that they would not submit if we elected a President according to Constitutional forms, and said that one Democrat was as good as five Republicans, and all that. Now, I would tell my friend from New York that I came from a district which gave me a majority of fourteen thousand votes, and I will put any one of them against two secession Democrats. [Laughter.]

Mr. GETZ—Does the gentleman propose to inaugurate another civil war?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I propose to put it down.

Mr. PRUYN asked if Congress should pass an act affecting the gentleman's person and property, without color of law, would he submit or not? When was resistance to oppression to commence?

Mr FARNSWORTH replied—The gentleman's question is a contradiction. I would appeal to the Courts. This would not be resisting law, because a remedy is afforded. We must never resist law. Never, until you reach the final point of revolution. The Constitution gives us a court of impeachment, and we are in it to-day, and we propose to urge the case to a conclusion, and when judgment is pronounced, then will come the question whether the people will stand it or not.

Mr. PRUYN—I don't understand the gentleman as censuring the President in consequence of differing in opinion as to law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I don't understand that the President differs with me. I cannot find in his letters to Stanton or Thomas whether he has any opinion of law one way or the other.

DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED ON MONDAY.

Mr. FARNSWORTH gave way to Mr. KELLY, who moved the House take recess for one hour and a half, and that the evening be devoted exclusively to debate.

After remarks by several, it was agreed the debate be continued this evening, and resumed Monday, and continue till five o'clock on that day, when the vote on the pending proposition be taken, each speaker to be limited to thirty minutes.

The House then took recess until half past seven.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. FARNSWORTH concluded his speech, expressing the belief that the Senate had patriotism and firmness enough to convict Andrew Johnson and remove him from the office he has so long disgraced.

Mr. BAKER spoke in support of the impeachment resolution. It was plain to him that the well being of the Republic made it the duty of the representatives of the people to arraign the President for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. PHELPS spoke in opposition to impeachment, defending the President as the supporter of the Constitution he was solemnly sworn to preserve, protect and defend.

Mr. KELLY spoke in favor of impeachment. It was just that Andrew Johnson be without undue delay degraded from the high office which he has disgraced.

Mr. BECK spoke against the resolution and in approval of the action of the President.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in favor of impeachment. The case was a very plain and simple one. He believed the intention of President Johnson was to inaugurate rebellion and revolution, and intimated if he had some bad Democrats to sustain him he did not think they would be any more fighting, for Johnson would not stand by them.

Mr. HOLMAN opposed the resolution and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read Washington's Farewell Address.

Mr. PETERS made the point of order that the address was not pertinent to the subject before the House.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*, Mr. BLAINE, sustained the point, and the reading was suspended.

Afterwards Mr. PETERS' point of order was withdrawn and Mr. HOLMAN allowed to have the Farewell Address printed in his speech in the *Globe.*

TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. INGERSOLL spoke for impeachment and presented the following telegram:

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, Executive Department, Feb. 22d, 1868

The usurpations of Andrew Johnson have created a profound sensation in the State. His act is the act of a traitor. His treason must be checked. The duty of Congress seems plain. The people of Illinois, attached to the Union, firmly believe demand his impeachment, and will heartily sustain such action by Congress. The peace of the country is not to be trifled with by that presumptive demagogue. We know the National Congress will proceed wisely and cautiously; but let it proceed. Millions of loyal hearts are panting to stand by the "Stars and Stripes." Have no fear. All will be well. Liberty and order will again triumph. [Signed] R. J. OGLESBY.

After some further debate the House at a quarter past one o'clock took a recess till Monday morning.

VARIOUS TELEGRAMS.

—The large six story malt house of John G. White & Son, on Hudson street, Albany, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning. It contained barley, malt, &c., to the value of $126,000, which is a total loss. The building was valued at $60,000. The firm's loss is over one hundred thousand dollars above insurance.

—A fire at East Boston on Saturday destroyed Munson & Peterson's planing mill, with valuable stock and machinery; loss, $60,000. Gruden & Stow's furniture manufactory, loss $15,000; and a block of wooden dwellings, occupied by several families, loss $7,000, partially insured.

—The Radical Convention at Nashville, Tennessee, on Saturday nominated C. M. Donaldson for Sheriff; Capt. Michael Walsh, late of the Freedmen's Bureau, for Revenue Collector; Travis Winham, of the *Press* and *Times*, for Trustee, and Abe Smith, a negro, for Jailor.

—Early Saturday morning a railroad collision occurred near Binghampton, on the Erie Railroad, resulting in the destruction of the engine of a way train and partial demolition of the engine of a passenger train. A brakesman of one train alone was injured.

—The nail mill recently erected at Bellaire, Ohio, and in operation but a few weeks, was totally destroyed by fire Saturday night; supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated at $70,000; partially insured.

—The schooner Lizzie F. Choate, of Gloucester, was lost at sea February 9th. Capt. Gaffney and two others were lost. Two of the crew were saved and have arrived at Boston.

—Joseph Reed has been committed for trial at St. Ayeinthe, Canada, on a charge of poisoning Louis Foussant Boulet. The wife of the latter is to be tried as an accessory.

—The horse Empire State, who made the remarkable time of two hours and twenty-five minutes from Brighton to Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, died during the night.

—The Republican Convention of West Virginia assembled in the Hall of the House of Delegates on Saturday and appointed delegates to the National Convention.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Nashville celebrated Washington's birthday by a grand parade and oration by Col. L. M. Semple.

—Rev. Mr. Sullivan, Minister of St. George's Church, Montreal, Canada, has accepted a call to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Chicago.

—Mrs. George Stevens, better known as Mary Gannon, the actress, died at [illegible] on Saturday.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

PRESIDENT'S REBELLION.

Latest Information from Washington.

No New Developments.

No Doubt of Impeachment.

President to be Tried, Convicted and Removed Within Ten Days.

Stanton Still at War Department.

Grant Will Support Congress.

Guards Doubled at the War Office.

Gen. George H. Thomas Declines Brevets.

President Directs Application for a Quo Warranto To-day.

Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, Nominated for Secretary of War.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1868.

The city continues in a state of feverish excitement owing to the pending impeachment of the President, and everybody who takes an interest in public affairs is anxiously awaiting new developments. In the absence of facts, rumors gain currency, and from time to time as they are exploded new ones are invented to take their places, such as the alleged arrest of Gen. Grant. All these excite, but do not satisfy the constant demand at the hotels and in Congressional circles and elsewhere for the latest intelligence.

The Executive Mansion was visited in the course of the day by Secretary Seward, Adjutant General Thomas, and a number of Democratic members of Congress.

Republican Senators and Representatives, including Messrs. Conkling, Chandler, Thayer, Wade, Morgan, Judd, Farnsworth, Logan and Boutwell, repaired to the War Department. It is reliably ascertained that the conversation between them and the Secretary of War, being on pending political topics, led to a comparison of notes, which left no doubt in their minds that on the impeachment question the Republicans will act as a unit. It was not known to them that even one member would falter and desert his party, and their general impression was that the President will not only be impeached, but tried convicted and removed from office within the next ten days. The ground they take is that the Republicans cannot now avoid the issue which they say the President has forced on them, and that having taken the first step they must prosecute the work to a speedy conclusion. Nothing was said about the employment of troops by opponents of the President. No one present could anticipate any event which would render it necessary, especially as they thought the President could not obtain a military force to sustain him. These gentlemen, who had conversations with Mr. Stanton, gave assurance that they would stand by him to the last, having no doubt of the success of their cause.

There is much earnestness and determination expressed by all the Republicans who converse upon the subject. Their speeches in the House may be regarded as evidence of the feeling which generally prevails among the members of that party in Congress, certainly in the House of Representatives.

Secretary Stanton has not left the War Department since last Friday, his Congressional friends having urged him to remain there for a season. He, however, contemplates going home after the House shall have impeached the President, as the belief among them is that the latter will thus be shorn of his moral influence and will make no effort to thwart the purpose of Congress, whose authority they say will be supported by Gen. Grant under the law, the functions of the Executive being suspended in effect pending trial.

Major General Emory, who commands the Department at Washington, it is said by Republicans will subject himself to the immediate orders only of the General of the Army, and not to those of the President. The guard at the War Department has been doubled. Col. Carr, of General Emory's staff, remained there last night by order of General Grant.

The President is in receipt of letters and telegrams giving him assurance of approbation and support, and Republicans are constantly being encouraged in a similar manner to unfalteringly execute the work they have undertaken.

The President to-day directed application to be made to the Court to-morrow for a mandamus or quo warranto, with a view of making Mr. Stanton show under and by what authority he retains possession of the War Department.

The message which Col. Moore, acting Private Secretary to the President, carried to the Senate yesterday, but was prevented from delivering, owing to the early adjournment of that body, was the nomination of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, as Secretary of War. His name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

It is stated that Attorney General Stanbery, Judge Black, and Charles O'Conor, Esq., will defend the President before the Senate.

Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas has telegraphed here declining the proffered brevets of Lieutenant General and General of the Army.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1868.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The National Democratic Committee adjourned *sine die* after naming New York city as the place and July fourth as the day for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention. No distinction whatever was made between members from loyal and rebel States, and representatives in the National Convention are to consist of twice the number of Congressional representatives to which each State was entitled by the last apportionment. In this resolution no allusion is made to the excluded States. Eight States were not represented in the Committee, viz: California, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

The only resolution adopted by the Committee was one declaring the call for a National Convention shall embrace all who are willing to aid in maintaining the Union and opposed to radicalism.

Just previous to adjournment General Emory and some other members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union were admitted and formally announced to the President they would call their convention to meet in New York at the same time. The last vote on place was seventeen for New York, eleven for St. Louis. August Belmont, F. O. Prince, H. Paul and Lewis V. Bogy were appointed to draw up an address when they meet on Monday.

A special to the N. Y. *Herald* says the Committee as a body is opposed to Pendleton for the Presidency. Seymour is talked of by many Representatives of Eastern States, but his claim assumed no definite shape. Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, will be pressed by his State. All propositions in favor of General Hancock are met with the reply: "We don't want a soldier. We want a civilian." For Vice President the most marked unanimity was manifested for John Quincy Adams.

COUNTERFEIT 7-30s.

Counterfeit 7-30s, Treasury notes, of the denomination of one thousand dollars, dated June 15th, 1865, differing materially in the run of numbers within which those originally presented were included, are being forwarded to the Treasury Department, asking conversion. The public are, therefore, notified that all notes of the issue of June 15th, 1865, should be immediately forwarded to the Department for conversion.

FINANCIAL.

Fractional Currency printed during the week, $544,462; shipped, 480,272. National Bank Notes issued, $121,850; amount in circulation, $229,670,176; Currency redeemed and destroyed, $208,400.

The Second National Bank of Dayton, Ohio, has ceased to be a depository of public moneys and financial agent of the United States.

FROM EUROPE.

Editors Sentenced for Sedition.

The Expatriation Question.

Military Preparations in France.

Furious Gale on English Coast.

Washington's Birthday in Paris.

Fete Given by General Dix.

Farragut at Venice, Italy.

Naturalization Treaty with Germany.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 22.—Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin *Nation*, recently convicted of publishing seditious libels, was sentenced to six months imprisonment. Mr. Pigot, of the Dublin *Irishman*, was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment. Both prisoners will be required, on the expiration of their terms of confinement, to furnish security for future good behavior.

Casey, who was shot some time since by Capt. Mackey, died at Cork to-day.

LONDON, February 23.—William Forster, member for Bradford, has given notice that on the 28th he will call the attention of the House of Commons to the state of the naturalization laws and right of self-expatriation.

The *Independence Belge* of Saturday has an article on the prospects of peace in Europe. It expresses the general feeling of apprehension which prevails in saying that the vast military preparations now going on in all parts of France are of a character and on a scale which lead to the conviction that they are designed to meet other purposes than those of national defense.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—*Afternoon.*—A tremendous gale prevails on the west coast of England and Wales. The great breakwater of Holyhead, a massive stone pier, nine hundred feet long, has been carried away by the waves and the lights have disappeared. No disasters to shipping are yet reported.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 22.—The usual public ball in honor of Washington's Birthday will be omitted this year. General Dix, American Minister, gives a grand fete this evening.

The bill for the regulation of the newspaper press is still under discussion in the Corps Legislatif. The amendment for allowing the full publication of summaries of Corps debates was rejected this evening.

PARIS, February 23.—The fete given by General Dix last night in celebration of Washington's birthday was a very brilliant affair. A great crowd of American and foreign guests attended. Many French and other European notabilities were present. The decorations were superb and appropriate. No speeches.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, February 23.—Admiral Farragut met with an enthusiastic reception last week from the Government and the people of Venice. He next goes to Milan and Geneoa, whence he will proceed to Rome, having accepted an official invitation to visit those cities.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, February 23.—The *Herald's* Berlin cable dispatches says: The negotiations of Hon. Geo. Bancroft on the subject of the naturalization of Germans in America, &c., was brought to a successful issue. The North German Bund agrees to fully recognize and accord all the rights of exemption from military duty, &c., of native born Americans to Germans naturalized according to law as citizens of the United States, after they have spent five years in the United States. A treaty to this effect was signed by Bancroft on the 22d.

ARRIVED OUT.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—The steamship Siberia, from New York, arrived here to-day. The steamship City of New York, from New York, also arrived here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 23.—The steamship Union, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, EVENING, February 23.—Consols closed at 93@93¼d. 5-20 Bonds at 71¼d. Illinois Central at 88¼d. Erie 48¼d.

LIVERPOOL, EVENING, February 23.—Cotton declined ⅛d., sales of 10,000 bales of middling uplands in port, 10d. to arrive at 9½d. Orleans 10½d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Lard excited, and advanced 6d., and quoted 56s. 6d. Bacon advanced to 40s. 3d. Produce dull and steady. Turpentine declined 3d. per cwt. Tallow, 42 s. 9d.

ANTWERP, February 23.—Petroleum closes dull at 45 francs.

FRANKFORT, February 23—U. S. Bonds are lower, quoted at 75.

MISSOURI.

Radical State Convention—Grant the Choice for President—Resolutions Adopted—Greeting to Congress, Stanton and Grant—Democratic Banquet at St. Louis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—The Radical State Convention met at Jefferson City, at eleven o'clock this morning. Lieut. Governor Smith was elected temporary chairman. Col. Jamison and Capt. Colby temporary secretaries. After the appointment of Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization, the Convention adjourned till two o'clock. The question of negro suffrage will probably be presented and carried, and it is reported the Convention will very likely instruct the delegates to the National Convention to vote for Grant.

Afternoon Session.—A permanent organization was effected by the selection of Lieutenant Governor Smith as Chairman, with a Vice President from each Congressional District, and Captain Colby as Secretary. The following Delegates at large were elected: General Carl Schurz, Governor Fletcher, Col. Vanhorn, Hon. A. J. Harlan. Regular Delegates: First District—Thomas J. Dailey, Weston Flint; Second District—F. W. Croenbald; Third District—W. O. Owens, Geo. H. Tellairus, Geo. A. Maser; Fourth District—Geo. L. Childress, J. W. Creighton; Fifth District—Capt. Burdett, W. C. Lenein; Sixth District—G. W. Dalman, J. W. Richards; Seventh District—David Bonham, J. F. Asher; Eighth District—A. W. Williams, Hiram M. Miller; Ninth District—Col. Dyer, John C. Orrick.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That the sovereign political power in our great Commonwealth is vested in the people, and under the Constitution, the United States Congress is the representative of that sovereignty.

Resolved, That we believe in the words of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal and that equal political rights to each and every citizen is the only safeguard of Constitutional liberty, and to this end we endorse the reconstruction policy of the Congress of the United States, and we, the representatives of the National Union men of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled, stand ready to accept the responsibilities and issues arising therefrom.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the admission of the States lately in rebellion to full and complete representation in the Congress of the United States, as soon as they shall give ample guarantees of their future loyalty and fealty to the Government, and of equal political rights to all the citizens of such States.

Resolved, That as taxation must remain in proportion to our wealth, and our wealth in direct proportion to the productions, we will support only those measures of political economy which tend to increase the agricultural, mechanical and mineral productions of our country.

Resolved, That the development of the untold wealth of our resources demands the improvement of our rivers and the completion of the railroads leading to the Pacific ocean.

Resolved, That the doctrine of Great Britain, Prussia, and other European powers, that once a citizen always a citizen, must be resisted at all hazards by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, should be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned it is the duty of the Government to interpose in his behalf.

Resolved, That we, the Radical party of the State of Missouri, hereby express our preference for U. S. Grant as a candidate for President of the United States upon a National Republican Platform.

E. W. Fox, of St. Louis, was elected Chairman, and M. Hilton Secretary of the Radical State Committee.

The following resolutions were also adopted by the Convention and telegraphed to Secretary Stanton:

Resolved, That a law passed by the Congress of the United States, by the constitutional vote over the veto of the President, is a law of this land, to be obeyed by all from the highest to the lowest, and that the acting President is as much bound by it as any citizen.

Resolved, That we send greeting to the Radical Congress and to Edwin M. Stanton and General Grant, with assurances that the loyal Missourians to a man will stand by them till the acting President, Andrew Johnson, and every man of this country, shall bow in obedience to the law of the land.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—The grand Democratic Conservative banquet, in honor of Washington's birthday, at Southern Hotel to-night, was a brilliant affair. About two hundred persons, among them many prominent Democratic and Conservative politicians, sat down to the table, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

The following regular toasts were given, which were appropriately responded to:

The memory of George Washington. The foremost man of all the world. Amongst his many virtues let us remember his inflexible adherence to the principles of constitutional liberty, and resolve that we will manfully attempt to preserve what he has so nobly won.

The President of the United States. Planted on the rock of the Constitution, the waves of faction and usurping violence will beat against him in vain.

The Supreme Court of the United States. Established to preserve and expound the Constitution. All who love the Constitution of our fathers and the liberty which it secures, will resist the impious attempt to impair its authority or destroy its independence.

The members of the Convention of 1787. The work of their hands needs no such changes as the passions and prejudices of the present day may bring.

The army and navy. Subordination to the civil authorities is the chief ornament of the American soldier, and the true test of his loyalty.

Civil and religious liberty. Their friends should be resolved, devoted and unflinching, in this their hour of peril. America expects that every man will do his duty.

Our adopted citizens. Their protection, our protection; their oppression, our shame.

The flag of the Union. The emblem of a nationality, based upon the union of coequal and independent States. Any act of treason towards one is treason against all.

The women of America will never consent to debase the blood of their imperial race.

A free press. Essential to the maintenance of civil and religious liberty. It will survive or perish with it.

Rhode Island Republican Convention—State Nominations.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PROVIDENCE, February 23.—The Republican State Convention met here yesterday and nominated General A. E. Burnside for Governor, Pardon W. Stevens for Lieutenant Governor, John R. Bartlett for Secretary of State, Fillard Sayles for Attorney General, George P. Tew for General Treasurer. They are all present incumbents except Lieutenant Governor. The following were elected delegates to the National Convention: Charles C. Van Zandt, Tysander Flagg, Wm. Sprague, Wm. Godard, James D. Wolf, Perry Syman, B. Frieze, Rowland G. Hazzard and John S. Chamberlain.

—Fifteen or twenty millions of gold were sold at New York on Saturday, at Gallaher's Rooms, at 142⅞@143¾—closing at ten at night at 143¼; New York Central, 129½; Erie, 60½ bid, 69½ asked.

City and Suburban on Fourth Page.

MARRIED.

KOBER—MOON.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 20th, at the Third Methodist Church, by the Rev. James Robinson, JOHN C. KOBER and MARY M., daughter of A. J. Moon, all of this city.

SPEALMAN—CONNOR.—Thursday evening, February 20, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. P. S. Davies, Mr. WILLIAM F. SPEALMAN, of Pittsburgh, and Miss S. A. CONNER, of East Birmingham.

UNDERTAKERS

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS, of all kinds; CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of Sandusky street and Church avenue, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 Ohio St, Allegheny, and No. 80 Diamond Square, (to John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps always on hand the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut and imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $20 upwards; all other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hearses furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate and Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day and night.

EDWARD CZARNIECKI, UNDERTAKER. Office, No. 244 Ohio Street, Allegheny. Metallic, Rosewood and other Coffins, with a complete stock of funeral Furnishing Goods, on hand and furnished at shortest notice, at lowest prices. Sale and Livery Stables, corner of First and Middle Streets. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Saddle Horses, &c., &c., for hire.

☞ THE RINK.
HUGE ATTRACTIONS!
FRESH NOVELTIES!
GRAND FANCY COSTUME
AND CHARACTER CARNIVAL,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 25th.
EXHIBITION BY
CALLIE CURTIS IN COSTUME.
The Trained Elephant,
"HANNIBAL,"
WILL PERFORM ON THE ICE.
BARNUM'S FAT BOY
(Weighs 735 lbs.)
TAKING HIS FIRST
LESSON ON SKATES.
At the solicitation of a large number of our patrons, who were prevented from attending the last Masquerade by the inclemency of the weather, we offer a grand carnival, which we hope to make the most attractive and successful of the season. Costume Tickets can be procured up to (but not after) 5 P. M. Tuesday. No person allowed on the ice except in costume till ten o'clock, when all must unmask. A few reserved seats can be secured by applying soon at the Rink.

SPECTACLES,
OF ALL KINDS, AT
DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,
56 FIFTH STREET.

WANTS.

WANTED—Two Men in the city and four in the country to sell an article wanted by everybody. Easy to sell and good profits. J. G. OLIVER & CO., 186 Liberty street.

WANTED—AGENTS.—Now ready for Canvassers, "THE HISTORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES: its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results." By Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. Send for Circulars, with terms and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—20,000 AGENTS.—A sample sent free, with terms, for any one to clear $25 daily, in three hours. Business entirely new, light and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by both male and female. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 266 Broadway, New York. d&F

WANTED—AGENTS, for THE BLUE-COATS, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 560 Pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price, only $2.50 per copy. The public are cautioned against inferior works with a similar title. See that the book you buy contains over 100 engravings and 560 pages. Send for Circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d&T

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—At Pine Creek, on grounds of the subscriber, A NEAT COTTAGE, Of seven or eight rooms. But few situations in the county more desirable. Rent low. Enquire at M. & M. National Bank, Fourth street. R. L. BOLLMAN. Pittsburgh, February 20th, 1868.

FOR RENT—The premises No. 106 Fifth street, lately occupied by A. F. Chatoney, suitable for a dry goods or furnishing store, confectionary and dining saloon, and many other purposes. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to JAS. P. WHITE, McKeesport, or THOS. J. KEENAN, 117 Diamond street.

TO LET—Two Store Rooms in new buildings on Ohio avenue, near Bidwell street, Allegheny, with dwellings over each, with water, bath room and gas. Locality good for dry goods, grocery or retail shoe store. Also in same buildings, four rooms, suitable for small family. Apply at office of FRAZIER BROS., Ohio avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—FINE DWELLINGS IN EAST LIBERTY.—Two handsome modern style residences, on Hiland Avenue, containing eleven rooms each, surrounded by ample grounds, having fine macadamized road, with plank walk from railroad station. On the premises are a good stable, abundance of water, and the situation is, altogether, picturesque and convenient. Possession given first of April next. Apply to LOCKHART, FREW & CO., 174 Wood street.

TO LET—A good Frame Dwelling, containing seven rooms, with two acres of land and stable, well set with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, situate on Beaver street, in the Borough of Sewickley and within five minutes walk of the Station. Possession given immediately, if desired. For terms, &c., inquire of WM. RANKIN, on the premises.

FOR RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS in the new building erected by the Keystone Savings Bank, 290 LIBERTY STREET, corner of Garrison alley. Immediate possession given. For terms, &c., apply at THE BANK.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good Tannery and FORTY ACRES OF LAND, with two good orchards, good dwelling house, stable, bark house, leach house, shop, &c. This property is most favorably located fifty miles from the city on the Pittsburgh & Cleveland R. R., near Salineville, Ohio. Chestnut oak bark can be had reasonably and in any quantity. This yard is now doing a paying business. This property can be had at a bargain and on the most reasonable terms. Enquire of RAMSEY & HALL, 81 Beaver street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—HOBOKEN.—The balance of these desirable Lots are now offered at private sale, and any one desirous of fine building sites would do well to make a selection. The village is located on a beautiful and healthy spot, two and a-half miles from Sharpsburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs through it, making it much more valuable and agreeable. Extensive preparations are now making for erecting a number of fine houses, which will prove an ornament to the town. The remainder of these lots will be sold at very reasonable rates and on terms exceedingly easy. SILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on corner of Manhattan and Adams streets, near Passenger Railway. Lot 44 by 127 feet. House frame, containing 7 rooms and good hall, well improved. House and Lot on Sheffield, near Bidwell street, Allegheny City. Lot 25 by [illegible] feet; house frame, contains hall, five rooms and good cellar; water and gas. Also, several small Houses and Lots in good location. Inquire of J. RUSH & CO., Beaver street, near Chestnut, Manchester.

FOR SALE—FINE DWELLING IN SEWICKLEY.—A fine brick dwelling, built in the most substantial manner, with complete arrangements for gas; hot and cold water; ash pits, hot air flues, &c. From one to three acres of ground. Very near Quaker Valley Station. JOHN WAY, Jr., Sewickleyville P. O.

FOR SALE—A very desirable three-story BRICK HOUSE, nearly new; pressed brick front, marble mantles; gas and water throughout; house contains seven rooms and finished garret, No. 94 ELM STREET, near Wylie, Sixth ward. Possession from April 1st, 1868. Enquire at the house.

FOR SALE—HORSES.—AT HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stable, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES, one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near the Monongahela House.
☞ Horses bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE—One CARRIAGE, suitable for one or two horses; one TWO-HORSE WAGON, and a double set of HARNESS, nearly new. Enquire at the PENITENTIARY.

GENUINE
GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP,
Manufactured by PETER SQUIRE, 277 Oxford Street, London.
This Soap has been, by a peculiar process, freed from the excess of alkali almost invariably found even in the purest Soaps, and at the same time it is made to take up a large quantity of Glycerine, (40 per cent.) It is to this latter substance that it chiefly owes its soothing quality—softening the skin, preserving the complexion, preventing chapping and the unpleasant roughness experienced in cold weather. It is found most useful in alleviating the irritation produced by dryness of the skin. On account of its great purity it recommends itself to all persons that suffer from the use of common Soaps; for delicate skins it is the only Soap that can be tolerated. It is particularly useful for cleansing diseased skins, where the irritation produced by ordinary Soaps causes so much inconvenience. It is the most agreeable Shaving Soap that can be used, leaving the skin soft and comfortable. The Soaps usually sold as Glycerine Soaps contain little or no Glycerine. It is only necessary to apply the tongue to the surface and the genuine will be distinguished by the sweet taste.
Agent, SIMON JOHNSTON, Fourth & Smithfield streets. Also, agent for SARG'S VIENNA GLYCERINE SOAP.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
Cor. Penn and St. Clair Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THOSE WANTING CLOTHING.
We now offer our stock of
WINTER CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
And OVERCOATINGS,
Which will be made to order in the latest styles, fully 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN OFFERED THIS SEASON. Call and examine stock and price.
H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,
No. 98 WYLIE ST., corner of Federal.

THE
U. S. WATCH
IS PROVING A PERFECT SUCCESS.
For sale by the Agents,
DUNSEATH & HASLETT,
56 FIFTHSTREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1868.

THE Democratic National Convention will meet in the city of New York, July 4th. From the complexion of the Committee to superintend preparations it looks as if Mr. Pendleton would be thrown overboard.

THE annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company develops a highly gratifying state of affairs. The earnings during the past year have exceeded four and a quarter millions of dollars. The freight traffic and passenger business was much greater last year than at any corresponding period during the time of its existence.

MR. BROOKS, in the House on Saturday, dealt in language which forcibly reminds us of the speeches made at the beginning of the late war promising Democratic aid to the Confederacy. The promises were never kept, inasmuch as the Government developed strength enough to subdue rebels in the South and hold their sympathizers in the North within the bounds of loyalty. Mr. B's threatened uprising of the masses sounds pretty enough in a speech, but he will find that the masses have already uprisen in their own vindication, and at this hour are clamoring for the impeachment of their common enemy.

WE find many Republicans who have held back and feared to shake off the cowardice of conservatism, and who trembled at the word impeachment, arriving at the Radical view of that question, and shouting as loud as any for the measure. We marvel not so much at the change in opinion they have undergone as at the long time consumed in their journey towards a conviction which we have for nearly two years deemed patent to the most careless observer. The President had no mask to cast off to make himself known to the people and his last act was no more worthy impeachment than many former ones.

THE NEW REBELLION.

Ever since President JOHNSON diverged from the path of duty to betray his country and reconstruct its lately revolted States in the interests of the disloyal people of the South, he has been justly liable to impeachment. Congress knew its duty, but when pressed to action in the premises developed a timidity and weakness discreditable in the extreme. The President on seeing the rod raised to smite him broken and thrown at his feet, was encouraged in his wicked and arrogant course, and with keen depravity embraced every opportunity to insult the representatives of the loyal people, as well as to throw dirt into the faces of the leaders of the military arm of the Government. A wrong-doer almost from his first accession to the office, he has merited punishment commensurate with his crime, or if not, the constitutional provision providing the people with protection against the tyranny, arrogance and despotism of the Chief Executive should be wiped out, for history will never again afford an example of a President so flagrantly vicious and determined on the ruin of the Government and people over whom he presides. An example is demanded, and Congress can no longer flinch the responsibility of dealing with rigid severity. His presumption and audacity must be curtailed at once by impeachment, for during the past two years he has been arrayed against his country and been a standing subject for deposition. Let the problem be satisfactorily solved for those who follow after us, whether the people or the President shall rule; whether the latter shall insult and betray the other with impunity and set himself up as a monarch less limited than these presiding over the destinies of despotic governments.

ANDREW JOHNSON's conduct in the late attempted removal of the Secretary of War does not surprise us. It is in strict consistency with his long course of opposition to Congress and the loyal people, followed since the beginning of his administration. His conduct, unreasonable, unlawful and unconstitutional as it is, furnishes no stronger grounds for impeachment than have existed for two years past, but it affords cumulative proof for the imperative necessity of prompt and speedy impeachment. In vindicating its own powers and defending the just rights of the people, Congress should make swift and summary disposal of him.

The zeal of General THOMAS to do the bidding of his superior officer by assuming to supercede Mr. STANTON in the War Department, might be commendable in another case, but he misconceives his own position, the nature of the office to which he is assigned by the President, and the obligations which rest on him as a citizen. The office of Secretary of War can be regarded in no sense as military, but is essentially civil and political in its character. No man can be assigned to it in virtue of being a soldier employed in the military branch of the Government, but only as a citizen occupying a purely civil station. Hence, his zeal to carry into effect as a soldier what he conceives to be a military order from his superior officer, is altogether misdirected.

The assignment of Gen. THOMAS to the War Office clearly demonstrates the impropriety of designating any officer in military service to a civil position, and particularly that one. Hitherto the rule has been in selecting a soldier for the place to take the officer holding the highest rank in the army. So long as this rule prevailed no officer of superior grade was subjected to the mortification of being placed virtually under the command of one of inferior rank. Gen. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. SHERMAN, and all the Major Generals of the Army, by the present assignment, are put under the command of a subordinate, a humiliation unwarranted by any act of their's. The violation of military discipline would not have been more positive had a corporal of the army been put in command over the entire military force. The dilemma presented grows out of confounding the civil with the military service.

There are no gradations of rank among mere citizens, one being equal to any other. Hence, in appointing to the headship of the War Department—a purely political station—a person of as high grade as it is possible to obtain, no affront is offered to the spirit of honor and subordination which is the life of the military arm of the Government, but to select for the position a military man holding subordinate rank, can be regarded in no other light than as an intentional insult to all his military superiors. This, then, is the miserable revenge taken by the President on the army leaders for their refusing to become the minions of his policy, or to co-operate with him in his attemps to humiliate the representatives of the States and the people.

It is fairly inferable that Mr. JOHNSON in the new rebellion against the laws which he has inaugurated sought primarily so to ingratiate himself into the confidence and esteem of the Democrats as to secure the Presidential nomination from their National Convention. TYLER and FILLMORE during the last year of their respective administrations labored under the delusion that such an attainment was practicable for them. Undoubtedly the Democrats gave each of those gentlemen strong private encouragements, while at the bottom despising their treachery to the men by whom they were severally elected. They found it convenient and profitable to inflame their ambition by exciting hopes never intended to be realized. In like manner it is presumable the Democrats have played upon the passions of Mr. JOHNSON, promising him a support they never have intended to give, and surfeiting him with pledges they never meant to redeem. But while thus much is fairly inferable it is nevertheless just to observe that the conduct of the President, in the particulars under consideration, is accordant with his natural genius and bent, and hence consistent with his whole course of action since his accidental elevation to the Presidency. If Democratic seductions have done anything in his case they have only given normal development to his passions, his prejudices and brutalities. While the Democrats may applaud the display of his peculiar attributes so long as they operate only to the disadvantage of their recognized opponents, he is about the last man in the world whom they would elevate to the headship of their own party, and consent to deal with for the period of four years as their established leader. If he is deluded they are not.

STATE CONVENTION.

THE Mercer county Committee met on the 14th, and elected delegates to the State Convention, and unanimously instructed them for Grant and Curtin. Messrs. T. A. Mann, of Greenville, and S. C. Koonler, of Clarksville, were elected Representative delegates, and D. F. Houston, of West Middlesex, Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

THE Republican Committe of Cumberland County is to meet on the second prox., in Carlisle, to elect delegates to the State and National Convention.

THE Lawrence County Republicans have agreed with Clarion to elect B. J. Reid, Esq., Representative, and R. C. Winslow, Esq., Senatorial delegates to the State Convention.

THE Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District will elect Delegates to the State Convention on Tuesday.

IN PARIS there are seventy political journals. Of these three make money and five barely pay expenses. The tyranny of the Empire threatens to crush out the journals entirely, as proprietors, to escape heavy fines and forfeitures, can furnish no political news of importance to their readers. The Press is shackled in that country to such an extent as to challenge pity for the few daring editors who have been condemned for violating the law by publishing independent articles.

CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:—Gen. Moorhead having declined to serve us again in Congress, the writer desires to present to the Republicans of this Congressional District Thomas Howard, Esq., as a suitable person to become his successor; and to give some reasons why Mr. Howard should be selected. In the first place, he is qualified to fill the place with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. In the second place he is one of the oldest members of the Republican party in this county, and aided in its first organization, and has been from the start one of the most effective supporters of *true, straight forward* Republican principles; and he is well known, not only in this county, but throughout the State, as one of our ablest public speakers. When from year to year the candidates of our party have been nominated, the people have called upon him to support and defend them, and aid in the triumph of Republican principles, he has always cheerfully responded whenever and wherever called. He has performed the labor imposed upon him by his party, and others heretofore have enjoyed the rewards.

Is it not reasonable, and becoming the magnanimity of our party, that Mr. Howard, who has so faithfully served, now to pay him the compliment of the Congressional nomination?

A Presidential election is now just upon us, and who have we more capable of being our standard bearer in this county and defending our principles against all comers than Mr. Howard? Shall we nominate a candidate and then be compelled to call for a Marshall, Howard, Kirkpatrick and others to defend him from the challenges and assaults of the enemy? We want a man who can debate and defend our political principles on the stump or in Congress, and if we can get a man who also combines the other qualifications of integrity, sobriety, industry, and general competency for the place, why should not our party avail itself of the services of such?

Mr. Howard has been a resident of Pittsburgh for the last thirty years, and during that time has been actively and successfully engaged in an honorable profession. That he is an able lawyer and conversant not only with the current political questions, but also with the fundamental principles on which our government rests, will be conceded by those acquainted with him. That he is in all respects fully competent no one will deny. His integrity is unquestioned and the friends of temperance will never have occasion to blush for want of sobriety. We know that he is thoroughly conversant with the great manufacturing and mining interests of our community, and no man will go farther in National legislation to give adequate protection to those interests.

The business men of Pittsburgh, and the people generally of this Congressional District, can safely rely upon the ability, integrity and industry of Mr. Howard to represent them in Congress.

REPUBLICAN.

Yale Muscle in Germany.

The Yale *Courant* says: "We have had the pleasure of reading a letter from a young American in Dresden, Germany, received by one of the senior class. It contains the following reference to Cleveland, of 1867, which is quite interesting: "My friends, M., Y., and Cleveland—the last formerly a boating man at Yale, and a very powerful fellow—were at a restaurant on Saturday night. M., who is not yet quite up in German customs, came in and commenced playing billiards with his hat on. The Professor of French in the Polytechnic Institute made some remarks on the subject to the Professor of English in the same institution. The Englishman defended M., and, as the dispute grew hot, thought himself insulted, and slapped the Frenchman in the face. Immediately all the Germans in the room, ten of them, pitched on the English Professor, and began pounding him and shoving him out of the room. Cleveland and the other two came to the rescue, in order to see fair play and to prevent the Englishman from being put out of the room. The Germans have not the first idea of boxing. They raise their hands over their heads and strike downward. The consequence was that the three Americans whipped the ten Dutchmen, and stopped the quarrel. Nobody was hurt much, but the Englishman told his class the next day that he had a bad headache, and would not be able to give a very long lesson.""

Position of the English Language.

If the English is not entitled to all the exaggerated encomiums which are sometimes heaped upon it, if it has no right to be set at the head of all languages, living or extinct, it is at least worthy of all our love and admiration, and will not be found unequal to anything which the future shall require of it—even should circumstances make it the leading tongue of civilized humanity. For what it is to become, every individual who employs it shares in the responsibility. The character of a language is not determined by the rules of grammarians and lexicographers, but by the usage of the community, by the voice and opinion of speakers and hearers; and this works most naturally and effectively when it works most unconsciously. Clear and manly thought, and direct and unaffected expression, every writer and speaker can aim at; and, by so doing, can perform his part in the perfecting of his mother-tongue.—*Whitney's Language, and the Study of Languages.*

NEW SEA-MONSTERS.—Within four or five years, M. Hourens has excited the attention of the French Academy considerably by an account of an enormous cephalopod seen by Lieut. Bouyer, about forty leagues north of Teneraffe. It is said to have appeared thirty or forty feet in length, having a soft, gelatinous body, like an immense horn, about two yards wide in the widest part, and surrounded by very strong arms or tentacles. After being shot at and harpooned, a rope was passed round the body of the creature, but the rope cut the flesh, and only the posterior part of the body was captured. Lieut. Bouyer was afraid to let the sailors pursue the remainder of the monster in the boat lest its long tentacles, armed with suckers, might enable it to swamp them all. It is said that the fishermen of the Canary Islands often meet with similar creatures, about two yards long. M. Milne Edwards speaks of numerous instances of monster cephalopods being seen, all not of the same species, and he thinks there are many kinds of them in the depths of the sea, which far exceed in bulk any known invertebrate animal.

EVENING DRESS FOR A YOUNG LADY.—Three skirts of pink crape set on in very small plaits, the border of each skirt cut in small scallops answering to the widths of the plaits. Body formed of three plaited bands, the upper one being small scallops round the top. A scarf of pink satin round the waist, and fastened together half way down the side of the skirt by a pink daisy, a smaller one being at the waist at the other side.—*Le Follet.*

Science and the Useful Arts.

[From the American Artisan.]

—Some French chemists have discovered a way of increasing the lighting power of gas sixty-fold, viz., by putting in the flame a small cylinder of magnesia. This effects a saving of five sixths of the present cost.

—In the year 1866 more than ten million tons of iron ores were submitted to the action of fire in six hundred and thirteen blast furnaces, and from them we obtained about four million and a half tons of pig iron.

—Granite found in Minnesota has been tested by the Government geologists at Washington, and pronounced to be equal, if not superior, to any in the United States, and fully equal to Russian granite, known as the best building material in Europe.

—Lieutenant Colonel Weyde, a Russian officer, has invented an apparatus for throwing light on objects under water. It is not expensive. A very important use of this invention is, that it enables the officers of a ship-of-war to discover any submarine mines or torpedoes sunk under it by the enemy.

—At Neufchatel, in Switzerland, is an observatory organized on an extensive scale, and provided with the very finest instruments. Besides purely scientific results, it renders immense service to chronometer makers by enabling them to produce watches which are every day becoming more perfect.

—An artesian boring in the vicinity of Geneva to a depth of 724 feet, and an elevation of 1,600 feet above the sea level, showed the increase in heat at the rate of one degree Fahrenheit for every 55 feet, while another at Meudoff, in Luxembourg, which penetrated to a depth of 2,394 feet, gave a result of one degree Fahrenheit to every 57 feet.

—The manufacture of strings for musical instruments has been carried on from time immemorial in some of the small villages in the Abruzzi, and at the present time the Neapolitan provinces maintain their superiority in the production of this article. The strings manufactured in Italy are noted for their strength, transparency, brilliancy, and clearness of tone.

—A process for the extraction of indigo from rags dyed with that substance has lately appeared. The rags are first saturated with a weak solution of caustic soda, then placed in a boiler with a double bottom, and exposed for some time to steam at forty-five pounds pressure. The indigo in the rags is reduced, and may be washed out. It may afterward be precipitated from the soda solution and recovered in a state equal to the best commercial sort.

—Lac is a product of the East Indies, and exudes from several species of trees upon their being punctured by an insect. In the resinous substance which flows out, this insect forms cells for the reception of its eggs. The color of the resinous matter is due to the insect. The parent, after laying her eggs, becomes a sort of oval tissue, containing a quantity of beautiful red liquid. As the young feed upon this they become of the same hue, and tinge their cells more or less with the same color. This crimson color is partly soluble in water, and has been extensively used as a dye. The crimsons of Greece and Rome, and the almost imperishable reds of the Brussels and Flemish school of artists, were obtained from this source. The natives use a mixture of lac, alum, and tam rind water as a crimson dye for silk or cotton cloths.

Apelles, the Painter.

The art of painting probably culminated in Apelles, the Titian of his age, who united the rich coloring and sensual charms of the Ionian with the scientific severity of the Sicyonian school. He was contemporaneous with Alexander, and was alone allowed to paint the picture of the great conqueror. He was a native of Ephesus, studied under Pamphilus of Amphipolis, and when he had gained reputation he went to Sicyon and took lessons from Melanthius. He spent the best part of his life at the Court of Phillip and Alexander, and painted many portraits of these great men and of their generals. He excelled in portraits, and labored so assiduously to perfect himself in drawing, that he never spent a day without practising. He made great improvement in the mechanical part of his art, and also was the first who covered his picture with a thin varnish, both to preserve it and bring out the colors. He invented ivory black. His distinguishing excellence was grace, "that artless balance of motion and repose, springing from character, founded on propriety, which neither falls short of the demands nor overleaps the modesty of nature." His great contemporaries may have equalled him in perspective, accuracy, and finish; but he added a grace of conception and refinement of taste which placed him, by the general consent of ancient authors, at the head of all the painters of the world. His greatest work was his Venus Anadyomene, or Venus rising out of the sea, in which female grace was personified. The falling drops of water from her hair formed a transparent veil over her form. It cost one hundred talents, and was painted for the Temple of Æsculapius at Cos, and afterwards placed by Augustus in the temple which he dedicated to Julius Cæsar. The lower part of it becoming injured, no one could be found to repair it. Nor was there an artist who could complete an unfinished picture which he left. He was a man who courted criticism, and who was envious of the fame of rivals. He was a great admirer and friend of Protogenes of Rhodes, who was his equal in finish, but who never knew, as Apelles did, when to cease correcting.—*Dr. Lord's Old Roman World.*

A VERY LARGE AMOUNT

OF THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS is often required by the friends of the confirmed Dyspeptic, to enable them to put up with the seeming ill-temper, his petty notions and the gloomy forebodings and imaginations of his mind. No class of sufferers deserve more truly the patience and sympathy of these friends who often see with grief the best and sweetest dispositions altered and soured into the most morose and disagreeable by the ravages of Dyspepsia. With under its despotic sway life seems to them but a constant change of suffering and gloom, with naught but pain and gloom in the future. Those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Derangement of Digestive Organs resulting in Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, should at once resort to proper remedies, which will, if used promptly, avoid untold suffering and save many valuable lives. Pre-eminent as such, and endorsed by hundreds who have tested them stand

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.

In the incipient stages of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., they act promptly, surely and pleasantly, cleansing, renovating and reinvigorating the system, making

LIFE A JOY AND PLEASURE,

instead of a burden. In many old and confirmed cases they have effected remarkable and speedy cures. These pills can be obtained from all Druggists in the country. Plain or sugar coated, as purchasers may prefer.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

BEAR IN MIND

When disease had undermined the health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have been found unsurpassed. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds his strength increasing and his general health improved. Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attendant upon sedentary habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are objectionable to a weak stomach. This is not the case with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Balsamic plants barks and roots contribute their restorative juices to render it soothing and strengthening. Its basis is the only pure stimulant which has ever been pronounced containing no *fusil oil* or any other deleterious element. The most careful and skillful chemists have analyzed the Bitters and pronounce them harmless. This is scientific testimony; but the testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of the great vegetable tonic and alterative of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Complaints and general debility it is as nearly infallible as anything in this fallible world can be.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titzell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St. January 28th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50
Clubs of Five	1.25
Clubs of Ten	1.15

—and one to the getter up the club.

For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. WILLIAM TREACY, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Register at his office, at No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th & 28th sections of said act, will be had before the said Register, at same time and place.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said Dist.
feb24:d2w

BIRMINGHAM LETTER LIST.—Letters remaining uncalled for at Buchanan Post Office, February 24, 1868:

B
Bailey A Ama
Boone Robt
Bardolph Ama
Bardolph Sam
Boult Nana'e
Baker Conrad
Buck Geo
C
Carroll Cath'e
Collins Jas
Clark Jim
Crahan Bryan
H
Henry Wm
Hiser J
J
Jones John
Jackson M Sev
K
Kramer Albt W
L
Lewis Samuel
Love Nell
Lang Mary
Langan Jas
M
Mitchell Jane
Mc
McCullough G
McGarey Jas
P
Prosser Wm D
Potter Wm
Plemmer Maria
Pettigrew N
Pollock Thos
R
Robison Geo
Rogers Frank
S
Sill Geo
Stanford Th L
Snyder Tomey
Smith Philip
Smith Jas
T
Tate Lizzie
Thomas W L
U
Unks W
Unks Marietta
V
Valentine Isaac
W
Wright M E
Walter Mary
Wilson Mich
Wilson Martha
Wilson W R
Walch Emery
Winton John
Y
Young Maggie
Young Geo L

E. G. KEEHAN, Postmaster.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF
HATS AND CAPS,
ARRIVING DAILY AT
McCORD & CO.'S,
131 WOOD STREET.
fe22

NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF LAUGHEAD & HARE have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to JACOB RUSH and BENJ. LOUTHER. All persons having claims against said firm will present them as soon as possible, and all persons indebted to the same will please settle their accounts at the office of the undersigned.
J. RUSH & CO.,
No. 237 Beaver avenue,
fe2:179 Allegheny City.

NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between MARTIN LOWRY and JOHN DAWSON, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the business of "Foundry Facing," under the name of
LOWRY & DAWSON,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm will be settled by JNO. DAWSON, who will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 461 and 463 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
MARTIN LOWRY,
fe21:171 JOHN DAWSON.

PUBLIC SALE.—On Saturday, February 29th, 1868, HOUSE AND LOT in one of the most desirable locations in Mansfield, fronting on the main street and within five minutes' walk of the station. The above is seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the line of the P. C. & C. R. R. The house is of brick, two-story, containing six large rooms, all well finished, cellar under all the house. Lot well fenced and good large garden, and the best of water. For farther particulars inquire of J. L. MARSHALL, 129 Liberty street, or the undersigned, on the premises. A. W. EWING, Mansfield, Allegheny county, Pa. fe22:

J. VIENNOT & CO., General NEWSPAPER, CORRESPONDING & ADVERTISING AGENTS,
133 Nassau Street, New York.
(Established in 1862.)
REFERENCES—Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York; Messrs. S. R. Van Duzer & Co., 194 Greenwich st., New York; Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, 218 Greenwich st., N. Y.; Messrs. G. Bruce, Son & Co., Type Founders, 13 Chambers st., N. Y.; Messrs. Hagar & Co., Type Founders, 32 Gold st., N. Y. fe21:178:MWF

WALL PAPERS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
NEW, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP,
AT No. 107 MARKET STREET,
(NEAR FIFTH.)
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
fe22:

FRESH OAT MEAL and GRITS.—Just received, a fresh lot of
KILN DRIED OAT MEAL AND GRITS.
Also, Pearl Corn Grits, of superior quality, for sale wholesale and retail, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
fe21 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

POT CLAY.—10 tons of the celebrated Blue Ridge Pot Clay just received and for sale by
fe20 JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON.

LIGIOUS.—Preaching [illegible] church, corner of Beaver avenue and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, by [illegible] of Cleveland, [illegible] o'clock. Come and hear. [illegible]

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the UNION REFINING AND STORING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 182 Liberty street, on
MONDAY, MARCH 9TH,
Between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
fe24:189 WM. A. LANG, Secretary.

LECTURE.
Subject—"GOD IS HISTORY."
A Lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's National Reform Society of Pittsburgh, in favor of the proposed Christian Amendment recognizing God in our National Constitution, by the
REV. H. MILLER,
In the FOURTH WARD SCHOOL HALL, Penn street, on
TUESDAY EVENING, February 25th,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
fe24:91

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION ROOMS, Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 22, 1868.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH A resolution adopted this day by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association,
A NATIONAL CONVENTION
Of Refiners and Dealers in Petroleum will be held at PITTSBURGH, Pa.,
On Wednesday, March 4th, 1868,
AT 10 O'CLOCK M.
All dealers and others interested in petroleum, are cordially invited to attend, as business of great importance to the oil interest will be brought before the Convention.
H. M. LONG,
Pres't Pittsburgh Petroleum Asso'iat'n.
A. P. BURCHFIELD, Sec'y do. do.
fe22:90

PITTSBURGH
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY OF
ENGLISH OPERA,
BY THE CELEBRATED
RICHINGS OPERA COMPANY.
Caroline Richings - - - Directress.
W. G. DEITRICH............Musical Director.
A. P. FENNOYER............Business Manager.
The following artists appear nightly:
Miss C. RICHINGS, Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mrs. J. A. ARNOLD, Mr. PIERRE BARNARD
Miss G. REIGNOLDS, Mr. E. SEGUIN,
Mr. H. PEAKES, Mr. P. B. WYLIE,
Mr. J. A. ARNOLD, Mr. J. G. PEAKES,
Supported by a Chorus of Young and Fresh Voices.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 3d, the season will be inaugurated with Flotow's Grand Opera of
MARTHA.
Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Peakes, Miss G. Richings and Mrs. E. Seguin in the cast.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Wallace's beautiful Opera,
MARITANA.
THURSDAY EVENING,
LA SOMNAMBULA.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6th, last night of the season. Benefit of Miss C. RICHINGS,
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
WITH A GREAT AND FULL CAST.
Box Sheet for the sale of Secured Seats will be open on Tuesday evening, February 25th, at C. C. Mellor's Store, 81 Wood street, and continue there during the season.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette and Dress Circle, One Dollar; Reserved seats, 25c. extra. Gallery, 50 cents.
fe24 J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

THE HUMAN NOSE.
POLYPUS OF THE NOSE;
NASAL CATARRH;
OZAENA, LOSS OF SMELL, Etc.
All Diseases of the Mucous Membrane of the Head and Throat Successfully Treated by
Dr. ABORN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
For Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and the Organs of the Chest.
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ROOMS,
No. 134 Smithfield Street.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NOTICE.—WM METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a member of our firm, to date from January 1st, 1868, SAM'L DUFF retiring. Style of firm same as before.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.
GENERAL PARTNERS:
WM. METCALF, REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR, CHAS. PARKIN.
SPECIAL PARTNER:
S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
Office, 38 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

THE BEST FITTING DRAWERS
IN THE WORLD ARE THE
Patent Pantaloon Drawers,
The genuine bear our trade mark,
P. P. D.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS
No 58 White St., New York.
fe18:3:MWF

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TINDLE, Sec'y and Treas'r.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Solicitor.
TRUSTEES:
JAMES BLACKMORE, JAS. H. HOPKINS,
ALEX. TINDLE, JAMES BOWN,
WILLIAM DEANS, W. W. BRADSHAW,
A. G. CURRAGE, ROBERT WRAY,
JOHN EVANS.

$500 REWARD!
The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of
ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,
Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.
He is about 45 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight halt in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning, a silk hat, dark willed coat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The left boot which he wore had a patch on the inside.
Information may be left at WM. J. ANDERSON & CO'S, Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street. ja31

IRISH LINENS.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 FIFTH STREET,
Offer for sale a large assortment of
LINEN GOODS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
fe21:

F. W. C. FELD,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
Tanners' Scraps, Ceroons,
CATTLE TAILS,
Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,
Office and Warehouse—No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHAMPION DINING SALOON,
No. 45 Fifth Street.
OPEN ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT.
MEALS at all hours, BEST OYSTERS, in all styles, at cheapest prices in the city.
fe13:115 M. F. KELLY, Proprietor.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.
Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade
W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
h79 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

BELTING.—Leather and Gum Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing Gaskets, &c. of the best quality and at lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction; also Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
fe10 J. & H. PHILLIPS, 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

CLOTHES WRINGERS REPAIRED.—All the different makes of Clothes Wringers repaired, at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
f 10 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

TO MINERS OF IRON ORE.—A Company owning a very large Iron Ore Property in Pennsylvania, [illegible] are desirous of making a contract with responsible parties [illegible] under lease, royalty, or on shares, as may be agreed upon. No one need apply but those who are practically acquainted with the business of mining Iron Ore, and have means sufficient to carry on the business energetically and economically. For information apply to
fe24:92 HENRY D. MOORE, 2054 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will expose to Public Sale,
THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH,
A well improved Farm, situated at Huston's Station, P. R. R., two miles west of New Florence, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 263 acres of good land, suitable for grazing, farming or the cultivation of grapes. The whole tract is well watered by ever failing springs, and a well of never failing water in the barn yard. The land is all underlaid with a vein of coal, ranging from 6 to 8 feet. The improvements are a good frame house, containing nine rooms; a good frame bank barn, 40 by 60 feet; good tenant house, three apple orchards of good fruit, together with a variety of pear, peach and cherry trees. The land will be sold either in whole or lots, to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when terms will be made known.
fe24:187 MWF JAMES WATT.

THE
Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co.
CHARLES KNAP, President.
J. M. KNAP, Vice President.
O. METCALF, Sec'y and Treas'r.
J. K. WADE, Engineer.
J. G. KNAP, General Manager.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES B. MURRAY, of Lyon, Shorb & Co.
A. & W. PAINTER, of J. Painter & Sons.
C. B. HERRON, of Laing, Chalfant & Co.
WM. S. BLAIR, of Shoenberger & Co.
WM. METCALF, of Miller, Barr & Parkin.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery.
RETORTS and CASTINGS, of every description. KENNEY'S NAIL MACHINES. fe24

D. P. HATCH.
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Real Estate and Personal Property Bought and Sold.
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO
Negotiation of Loans, Attend to the Renting of Property, Collection of Claims, &c., &c.
fe21:77

ALL OF THE MANUFACTURES OF THE
Pittsburgh White Lead and
COLOR WORKS,
INCLUDING
STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,
ZINC, PAINTS,
CHROME GREEN,
VERDITER GREEN,
VERSAILLES GREEN,
CHROME YELLOW,
VERMILION,
And every variety of Colors, dry and ground in oil, for sale by
HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Liberty and Wayne Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
fe21:187

SELLING OFF AT COST
AT
ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,
61 Smithfield Street,
OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
STOVES, FENDERS,
COAL VASES,
FIRE IRONS
and STANDS.
A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.
de27

"THE CRY IS, STILL THEY COME."
GREAT EXCITEMENT!
IMMENSE DEMAND FOR THE
"Queen of the Wash Tub."
The ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED.
It ABSOLUTELY saves HEALTH, LABOR, MONEY and TIME and IMPROVES the fabrics. Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. Manufactured by the
Hess Manufacturing Co.
Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
SHEETINGS AND BATTING

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND AUCTIONEERS,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.
Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
Office, 1[illegible] FOURTH STREET. oc23

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
McCOY'S VERDITER GREENS.
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street and 49, 51 and 53 Locust street, Allegheny.

H. KIRKPATRICK,
PRACTICAL
BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,
OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO
OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS.
Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books accurately adjusted.
PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style.
Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH STREET. de8:h46

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of
PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.
CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President, JNO. R. LIVINGSTON, Treas'r, SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Hartman, John R. Livingston.
Cash Paid for Paper Stock.
j29:d6

AT EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street,
JUST RECEIVED, OF THE
Duplex Elliptic Skirts,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
At Reduced Prices.
fe21

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS, and TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS.
At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.
[illegible] & CO.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we will sell, for charges, a BOAT HOUSE, etc., now lying at the old ferry landing, near Saw Mill Run, for account of whom it may concern, on the
14TH DAY OF MARCH,
Unless claimed and charges paid prior to that date.
BROOKS, BALLANTINE & CO.
February 14th, 1868. fe15:127

F. MUSSMANN,
FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,
Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.
First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. ja28:d60

REMOVAL.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 66 SMITHFIELD STREET.
fe13:120

KNABE & CO.'S
GOLD MEDAL
Premium Piano Fortes.
For sale only by CHARLOTTE BLUME,
fe6 43 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1837.
No 35 SOUTH THIRD ST.
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
7 3-10s CONVERTED INTO 5-20s.
STOCKS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission, here and in New York. Time Paper negotiated.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION
First Mortgage Railroad 6's for sale. Also, the new LEHIGH GOLD LOAN.
All Classes of Securities taken in Exchange at Market Rates.
fe24:188

AN ORDINANCE for the distribution of the
APPROPRIATION TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That of the moneys heretofore appropriated to Fire Engines and Hose, the sum of three thousand ($3,000) Dollars shall be and is hereby set apart and shall be paid to each of the following named Steam Fire Engine Companies, to wit: Vigilant, Neptune, Niagara, Eagle, Allegheny, Duquesne and Relief; and that of the same appropriation the sum of one thousand ($1,000) Dollars shall be set apart and paid to the Independence Hose Company.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this 20th day of February, A. D. 1868.
fe24: JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE providing for the INSPECTION OF MEATS,

And other articles of food, within the City of Pittsburgh and prohibiting the exposure or sale of articles dangerous to the public health.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be unlawful to sell, expose or offer for sale, within the City of Pittsburgh, for food, any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals, or any flesh thereof, or any other article, thing or merchandise, which by reason of any injury, defect, disease, taint or adulteration, is unfit or unwholesome for food, or dangerous to the public health; and the exposure of the same at any market, sale-room or place where articles of food are sold, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. If any person shall sell, expose or offer for sale for food any article, thing or merchandise contrary to the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, such person shall be arrested and brought before the Mayor of said city, and if, upon hearing, the Mayor shall adjudge such person to be guilty of said offense, he shall impose upon such offender a fine not exceeding [illegible] dollars, and shall adjudge the property so unlawfully exposed for sale to be forfeited to the City of Pittsburgh, and to be sold or otherwise disposed of by the Inspector of Meats.

SEC. 3. That at the first meeting of the Councils after the passage and publication of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, at the time when other city officers are elected, it shall be the duty of the Councils, in joint session, to elect a suitable person as Inspector of Meats. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Meats to strictly enforce all the provisions of this ordinance; to arrest all offenders and make complaint against them before the Mayor, to seize all articles and merchandise sold, exposed or offered for sale contrary to this ordinance, and dispose of the same in accordance with the judgment given by the Mayor upon the hearing of each case; and he shall keep a correct account of all such dispositions and report the same [illegible] to Councils.

SEC. 4. All moneys received from the sales of articles and merchandise as aforesaid, after defraying the necessary expenses incident to the proceedings and the salary of said Inspector of Meats, shall be appropriated to the "Poor Fund" of the city.

SEC. 5. The Inspector of Meats, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe before the Mayor an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and honestly perform the duties imposed on him by this ordinance, and give bond, to be approved by the Finance Committee, in the sum of $1,000 with two sufficient sureties, conditioned that he will faithfully perform all the duties of his said office and account for all property and money which may come into his hands or control.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Police of the city, under the direction of the Mayor, to aid the Inspector of Meats in the enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance; and it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Meats to enter in and upon the premises of all persons, and into all markets and places where articles and merchandise are exposed or offered for food, and make examinations and inspections of such articles and merchandise; and any person who shall hinder, interrupt or refuse to allow such Inspector in the performance of his duties shall, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor, be adjudged to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this 20th day of February, A. D. 1868.
fe24: JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
NEW DRESS GOODS,
TABLE LINEN,
IRISH LINEN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
PLAIN JACONET,
BRILLIANTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SEA GRASS HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
HISTORI APRONS, very cheap,
LINEN TOWELS,
WHITE QUILTS, &c., &c.,
A VERY LARGE STOCK,
FROM AUCTION,
OPENED TO-DAY,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.
fe21:

RARE CHANCE for BUSINESS.
ONE OF THE BEST STANDS
IN PENNSYLVANIA
FOR SALE.
As I wish to contract my business and devote my entire time to selling Powder, I offer my entire stock, consisting of a large and well assorted stock of
Groceries, Lamps, Table Glassware,
CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES.
House consists of the two fine, commodious and well arranged stores.
Nos. 172 and 174 Federal Street,
Connected by openings in first and second stories, and can be occupied either separate or together; side door on alley, and stabling on back end of lot for four horses and three wagons. Heating apparatus in each store. Store 20 feet front and 80 feet deep; Basements fourteen feet high. Stock of goods now Ten Thousand Dollars. Rent moderate. Terms accommodating, with approved security.
fe20:k8 ARTHUR KIRK.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.
Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's Office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved March 30th, 1866, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 14, 1866.
All Licenses not paid on or before MAY 15, 1868, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, for collection, subject to his fee of 50 cents for the collection thereof; and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.
The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse "	12 00
Each Four Horse "	17 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by Two Horses, Eighteen Dollars each. For each additional Horse used in any of the above vehicles, One Dollar.
SAMUEL ALLINDER,
City Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, February 15, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY is organized under the laws of the State of New York, and franchises conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866

PRESIDENT:
GEORGE B. SENTER,
OF CLEVELAND, O.

VICE PRESIDENT:
ROBERT SQUIRES,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

TREASURER:
FREDERICK PRENTICE,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

SECRETARY:
GEORGE B. WALTER,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Company's Office,
Nos. 64 & 66 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A new enterprise, to be known as the National Telegraph Company, has been organized with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress for the purpose of establishing Trunk Lines of Telegraphs on all the principal railroads and mail routes in the United States. The stock is to be issued upon the same principle as that of the Merchant's Union Express Company, which recently commenced operations. The design is to interest the entire business community in the enterprise. This is done, not so much to dispose of the stock as it is to secure the business of the country which the lines pass.

The capital is to be $10,000,000 in 100,000 shares of the par value of $100 per share, but the actual amount to be paid in cash is $15 per share, and this amount is to be paid as follows: One per cent. of the par at the time of subscribing, and no more, until the entire capital has been subscribed, and then on calls to be made by the Board of Directors; instalments not to exceed five per cent. per month. When thirty-five per cent of the par value of the shares has been paid, certificates of stock will be issued. This will give the Company a paid up capital of $1,500,000, which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all or nearly all the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The Telegraph Lines of this Company will be constructed of the best materials and latest improvements, and let to the lowest responsible bidders.

The Stockholders of this Company cannot be sold out or TRANSFERRED to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized, prohibits any transfer of the franchises granted.

The present Telegraph Companies throughout the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning over

Six Millions of Dollars per Year,

Or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of their lines, their present capital having been watered over ONE THOUSAND per cent.

The NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY have a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a Telegraph Company. No competing line has ever had the right now granted by Congress to this Company to construct and operate lines over every RAILROAD and MAIL ROUTE in the United States. The position of this Company differs from that of any Company ever before organized. The question of the

Right of Way is Forever Settled.

A limited amount of the capital stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, and subscribing, will be placed upon equal terms with its corporators, and will secure like interests in all franchises which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue to the Company from any and all sources.

Stock may now be subscribed in this Company at the Office of the Company, in the City of New York, or at the

MERCANTILE AGENCY,

R. G. DUN & CO.,

Cor. of Fourth and Wood Sts.

SEC. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be transferred to any Company acting under this act to any corporation, association or person; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the United States may, at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act for postal, military or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property and effects of any or all of said companies, at an appraised value to be ascertained by five competent disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster General of the United States, two by the Company interested, and one by the four so previously selected.

SEC. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That before any Telegraph Company shall exercise any of the powers or privileges conferred by this act, such Company shall file their written acceptance with the Postmaster General, of the restrictions and obligations imposed by this act.

NOTICES.

UNION REPUBLICAN

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on

Saturday, Feb. 29th, inst., 1868,

And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district, to a County Convention, to be held on the following MONDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The Primary Elections in the Townships excepting the Townships of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Liberty, Collins and Wilkins, which will be between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, and the voting to be by ballot, will be held between the hours of three and six o'clock P. M., and in the Boroughs and Cities between the hours of five and seven o'clock P. M. In the Cities and Boroughs the elections shall be by ballot, and in the Townships by marking.

JACOB H. MILLER, Chairman.

N. P. REED, C. C. TAYLOR, } Secretaries.

fe18:132:d&T

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—FIRST MORTGAGE CONSTRUCTION BONDS, TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.—Holders are hereby notified that Coupon No. 17 of these bonds, due February 1st, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.

JNO. H. PAGE, JR.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Office Pitts. & Conn. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, Jan 15, 1868. j31:k9

THE INTEREST, IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of The Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, Due February 1st, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, New York, on and after that date.

ja27:mWF WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co., PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1868.

STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY

Will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1868,

To elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

fe2:178 WM. PHILLIPS, President.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th,) of MARCH A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the [illegible] day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

fe17: F. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, No. 19 Irwin street, PITTSBURGH, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the

Triumph Oil Company

Will be held at their Office on

MONDAY, March 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

For the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM RUSSLER,
fe17:131 Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, Feb. 1st, 1868.

ELECTION.—An Election for President, Managers and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, at the south end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 2d day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

f [illegible] W. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 2d, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

fe3:MF JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, February 10th, 1868.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company will be held on THURSDAY, February 20th, 1868 at No. 80 Fourth street, between the hours of 10 and 11½ o'clock A. M., to elect a President and Twelve Directors.

fe10: E. F. VON BONNHORST, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. LEGGATE.

SMALL HOUSE AND LOT IN ALLEGHENY CITY AT AUCTION.—Will be sold without reserve, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock, the house and lot No. 14 Nixon street, corner of Chardon street, near the Locomotive Works, and one square from Beaver avenue, (late Manchester.) The lot is 20 by 110. The house is a frame of three rooms. Terms—half cash, balance in two years.

A. LEGGATE, Auct'r,
fe21 109 Federal Street, Allegheny.

BY A. McILWAINE.

VALUABLE STOCKS & BONDS—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 103 Smithfield street:

27 shares Bank of Pittsburgh.
11 shares M. & M. National Bank.
10 shares Citizens National Bank.
20 shares Allegheny National Bank.
10 shares Second National Bank.
10 shares Manchester Savings Bank.
10 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.
25 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
25 shares Pennsylvania Ins. Co.
200 shares Triumph Oil Co.
$2,000 First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds, Lawrence Railroad Co.

fe22 A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

SIX FARMS, 115 ACRES of the CHOICEST LAND IN SHALER TOWNSHIP.—TUESDAY MORNING, February 25th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at Commercial Sales Rooms, 103 Smithfield street, opposite the Post Office, 115 acres of the choicest land, in Shaler township, adjoining lands of Miller and Campbell, situate between the Middle Road and Shaw's Mill, about one quarter mile from the Butler plank road, being only seven miles from the city, with good roads, and about one and a half miles from Spang's Rolling Mill, or Sharpsburg. The Kanonsing Railroad (connecting with Pennsylvania Railroad at Sharpsburg,) will run within a quarter mile of the property. The land is especially suited for gardening, and universally expressed to be the finest in the neighborhood, with good springs, &c. It is most excellently situated, being within one-eighth of a mile of a good school and church. The 115 Acres have been advantageously subdivided into 6 Farms of 15, 18 and 25 Acres, which will be sold together or separate, as may be desired. One 25 acre piece has a choice young orchard; and about 40 acres of the whole is clear, with balance in good timber.

This is one of the rarest chances for purchasers ever offered. Persons wishing to view the property can call at Mr. CHARLES MILLER'S, on the Middle road, or for particulars enquire at SCHULZ & DANNER'S, 129 Federal st., Allegheny or at 103 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, where plans of the property can be obtained.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in four equal annual payments, with interest.

fe21 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BY PALMER & PHILLIPS.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

On THURSDAY, January 30th, at 10 A. M., and 7½ P. M., (and continuing daily at the same hours until all are disposed of,) at the OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS, No. 60 Fifth street, will be sold positively without reserve, a large and superior assortment of seasonable Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, Polish Boots, &c., comprising custom made and Eastern manufacture of latest styles and best qualities in buff, calf, grained kid, morocco, goat, glove kid and lasting, for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, Youth and Childrens wear.

The attention of dealers and heads of families is requested to this sale, as the goods are fresh and desirable, and will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,
ja29 Auctioneers, No. 60 Fifth street.

BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST
PIANO AND ORGAN.
Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano
AND
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.
Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet.
The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others.
Prices from $50 to $150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN
Stands at the head of all reed instruments in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument made in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.
CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
a8 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.
A new and novel arrangement for having
HOT WATER BOILERS
attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the waste heat which goes up the stove-pipe heats all the water needed in an ordinary sized family, by passing the blaze directly through the boiler, which sits over the pipe hole of the stove. This new arrangement can be put on to any No. 7, 8 or 9 common Cooking Stove, of any manufacture. Any person having a TRIUMPH, VICTORY, BLACK OAK, BEAUTY or UNION STOVE, or almost any other Cook Stove made in the Union, can have Boilers attached to their Stoves, including the Attachment, the Boiler and Lids, and Hot Cock, for the moderate cost of SEVEN DOLLARS, by applying to
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS
ARE BAKED IN A PATENT OVEN.
THE ONLY ONE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
It gives a LIGHTER, SWEETER and more uniformly baked Cracker, consequently more wholesome, than can possibly be produced from any other kind of an oven. I use the best Flour and will warrant my goods superior to any others. Capacity of this establishment over 100 BBLS. PER DAY. It is the
Largest Bakery Ever in Pittsburgh.
None genuine unless MARVIN is on the side of every package.
S. S. MARVIN,
No 91 Liberty Street.
fe7:

HOPE SPICE MILLS.
R. E. RINEHART.........C. A. STEVENS.
RINEHART & STEVENS,
Successors to J. D. DRAVO, manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of SPICES AND CHOPPED FEED, Nos. 12 and 14 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh. Pearl Barley, Oat Meal and fresh Corn Meal always on hand. Roasting done to order promptly. Wagon will call for Roastings and deliver same day.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil [illegible] Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. fe10:d11

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of

SCHROEDER & HAGEMAN,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. FREDERICK SCHROEDER,
GEORGE C. HAGEMAN.

HAVING SOLD ALL MY INTEREST in the late firm to Mr. SCHROEDER, my late partner, who will carry on the business at the old stand, as heretofore and who will settle up the business of the late firm, all persons having claims against said firm will present them to him for payment, and all persons owing said firm will call and pay to said SCHROEDER.

GEORGE C. HAGEMAN.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1868. fe10:d7

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

KIRKPATRICK, LYONS & CO.,

STERLING OIL WORKS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. ANDREW LYONS, having sold his entire interest to his late partners, retires from said firm. All unsettled business of the late firm will be settled by KIRKPATRICK & LYONS.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK,
ANDREW LYONS,
JAMES LYONS.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1868.

CARD.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK..........JAMES LYONS.

STERLING OIL WORKS,

KIRKPATRICK & LYONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Carbon Oil.

Office, No. 193 Liberty Street,
fe7:d100 PITTSBURGH, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between S. B. MARKLE, C. P. MARKLE, JOHN MARKLE and C. C. MARKLE and J. W. DIXON, in the manufacturing of paper, under the name of

MARKLE, DIXON & CO.,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the partners in interest, J. W. DIXON withdrawing from the firm. The business of the late firm is to be settled by the Messrs. MARKLES under the firm of C. P. MARKLE & CO., who are authorized to collect all debts due the late firm, as well as settle all business.

S. B. MARKLE,
C. P. MARKLE,
JOHN MARKLE,
C. C. MARKLE,
J. W. DIXON.

West Newton, February 3d, 1868. fe7:k87

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

JAMES S. PALMER and THOS. PHILLIPS have entered into the General AUCTION and COMMISSION Business as dealers in Real Estate, Stocks, Furniture, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods, Notions, &c., under the name and style of

PALMER & PHILLIPS,
AT
OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 60 Fifth Street.

Where they will be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

N. B.—Private Sales Day and Evening. ja29

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and general Produce business, between HUGH KNOX and JAMES A. McKEE, in firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, when either partner will attend to the same. The former business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 13 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HUGH KNOX,
J. B. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ja2:d7 MWF

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROWLAND & HARRIS, in the House Painting Business, in Allegheny, was

DISSOLVED ON 30TH OF JANUARY, 1868.

The undersigned will settle the business of the late firm.

WM. B. ROWLAND,
No. 64 Diamond, north side.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the name of

CORBIT, BRO & CO.,

In the House Painting Business, was this day, (February 1st,) dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN McMURTY retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOS. and JAS. CORBIT.

fe17:161 No. 55 PENN ST., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN S. MILLER and MATTHEW EDWARDS, under the firm of MILLER & EDWARDS, as dealers in Petroleum, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th day of January, 1868. The business of the firm will be settled by either member of the late firm.

JOHN S. MILLER,
fe7:k19 MATTHEW EDWARDS.

SECURITY AND COMFORT for THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.
J. B. HARRIS'
SAFETY FIRE JACKET,
Car Heater and Moderator,
For SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES, dispensing with the use of Stoves and Fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the Jacket may be attached.
Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a Safety Jacket which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stoves, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars, &c., wherever pipes, as conductors, are made dangerous by being overheated, and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.
J. B. HARRIS.
Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe11:60

VASES,
COLOGNE SETS,
FANCY CHINA,
Parian Statuettes,
BOHEMIAN GLASS
And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a great variety,
100 Wood Street.
RICHARD E. BREED & CO.
de16:

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM
Iron Broker,
124 First Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Mannopo, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. H. Charcoal PIG IRONS.
Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
SHEPHARD'S
Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,
317 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
Confectionery,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS NUTS, &c. &c.

WALL PAPERS!
Unpacking daily, new and beautiful
WALL PAPERS,
FOR SPRING SALES,
Persons desirous of finishing rooms anew before the first of April,
CAN HAVE CHOICE OF NEW STYLES.
W. P. MARSHALL,
fe18:128 87 WOOD STREET.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale in FRANKLIN, Venango county, Pa., on TUESDAY, 2d DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit: 2,0[illegible] Barrels of Refined Oil; 300 empty Barrels; 4 tons Hoop Iron; 20,000 Staves; 1 Portable Engine; Machinery and Fixtures for Distilling Coal Oil.
Seized and forfeited as the property of JOHN F. SMITH, by the United States.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1868.
fe22

J. D. MATTHEWS,
STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,
83½ Liberty Street, opposite Wood.
BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, in Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.
AGENTS WANTED.

STOVES! STOVES!
FREDERICK SCHULZE,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Brittania and Block Tin Ware, No. 119 WYLIE STREET, near Washington. Enameled and Tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. All Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to.

F. ARTOS,
MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING
DRAFTSMAN.
Office, PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, with Mr Holland & Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAPANNING,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY
WILLIAM LLOYD,
No. 3 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new.

NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 28TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, for digging a portion of the trenches for the

Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum.

GEO. ALBREE, Secretary.

Specifications may be seen at BARR & MOSER'S Office, St. Clair street. fe21:152

The Pittsburgh Gazette

PASSING THY DOOR.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Oh, 'twas the world to me,
Life too, and more!
Catching a glance at thee
Passing thy door.
Faint as an Autumn leaf,
Trembling to part;
So, in that moment brief,
Trembled my heart.

Nothing I saw but thee,
Nothing could find;
Vision had fled from me,
Lingering behind.
How I had passed along,
How found my way,
Sightless amidst the throng,
Love could not say.

How I had moved my feet
I never knew;
I had seen nothing, sweet
Since I'd seen you.
O, 'twas the world to me,
Life too, and more!
Catching a glance of thee,
Passing thy door.

ORCHESTRA AND STAGE.

—Boucicaults' "How she loves him," has not been a pecuniary success despite its long run.

—Messrs. Chas. Reade and Dion Boucicault have consented to dramatise their new novel, "Foul Play."

—Lortzing's opera of "Undine" has been given in Flemish at the National Opera House in Brussels.

—"La Bella Margharita" is said to be the chief success amongst a host of new operas brought out in Naples this year.

—Von Adelberg has written a new historical opera called "Zrinyi," which is being mounted and rehearsed at Pesth.

—The Octoroon is to have another start in London, in hopes of a long run. Mr. Bourcicault, the author, will himself superintend its production.

—Der Freischutz has recently been given for the 200th time in Dresden, where it is produced with scenery and ballet which rival Niblo's.

—Madame Tietjens still remains with Manager Mapleson, who since the destruction of his theatre has removed to the Dury Lane theatre, London.

—The French dramatic troupe which has been so successful in New York is to try a couple of weeks at the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia.

—The Theatre Francais in Paris is said to be sadly degenerating in morals; it is even ranked below the theatres in the Palais Royal in that respect.

—There are said to be twenty thousand French and French Swiss in Philadelphia, and a French theatre is proposed and will probably be erected.

—The London Royal Academy of Music is having internal trouble which may result in the complete dismemberment of that time honored institution.

—Mr. Robertson, author of "Ours," and who seems to "hanker" after monosyllables, has produced a new piece at the Prince of Wales Theatre in London. It is called "Play."

—Madame Vulpine has been engaged for the coming season at the Grand Opera of St. Petersburg. Mlle. Bagdanoff is still the reigning star of the local ballet at the same theatre.

—Mr. Bateman promises that "*La Belle Helene*" shall succeed "*La Grand Duchesse*" in New York. This being rather a naughty little opera, every one is on tip toe to see it.

—The most startling natural effects are said to be now produced at Niblos by having revolving colored glass shades over the foot and top lights. Red for sun and green for moon light.

—Mario is no more the Mario that he once was, and he has been cruelly reminded of this fact recently in St. Petersburg, where he was very badly received. He is past his day, and can not grow old gracefully.

—Offenbach's new opera, "*Genevieve de Brabant*" is objected to because it is indecorous and frivilous. It surely can not be more so than "*La Belle Helene*," which met with such a mighty success all over Europe a few years ago.

—"The Flying Scud" and "Under the Gaslight" were the sensation pieces in Philadelphia last week at the Arch and Chestnut Street Theatres. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have been at the Walnut for three weeks, and Bateman's opera troupe for two weeks at the Academy of Music.

—The "reading fever" seems to have spread to the European continent. M. Hendrik Conscience, the renowned Flemish author, has been reading with immense success in Amsterdam. He reads his own compositions, but not being altogether composed of vanity, he reads selections from other authors as well.

—The Berliners have recently been delighted with revivals of the *Antigone* of *Sophocles*, with Mendelssohn's music. In Dresden *Oedipus* has been revived with immense success, with Dawison, Maximilian and Mlle. Ulrich in the leading parts. The severely legitimate seems to be as popular in Germany as the ballet is in the rest of the world.

—The management of the Lyceum Theatre in London thus announces the engagement of Bandmann, the German actor: "The dearth of talent *for* the English stage has induced Mr. Smith to introduce this actor, of whom so much has been said on the Continent, *and leaves* it to the public to give him an impartial reception on his *debut*." In spite of the alleged inferiority of the American language, we have never seen a theatrical advertisement this side the water that was worse grammatically than this.

—The dealers in New York city are rejoicing over a great revival in trade. After a period of cautious survey of the market, buyers from the interior cities appear to have come to the conclusion that there is no probability of such an over supply of goods as has depressed the markets during the late seasons; and they have therefore begun to buy with more spirit than was anticipated. In the domestic cotton goods trade, the jobbers have had the courage to advance their prices about ten per cent. on leading fabrics, while the manufacturers were holding their goods at old prices; and this action had the significant result of inducing a general demand for goods. The importations have thus far been very limited, and should the latter arrivals not be upon a large scale, this class of merchants are likely to have a fair chance for repairing their late ill-fortunes.

—The petroleum interests are again assailed, and this time also by Philadelphians who are notoriously unappreciative. The leakage and refuse of the bonded warehouses and refineries run into the rivers and affect the shad, giving them a disagreeable taste and odor. Consequently those interested in the fisheries, and a number of epicures, have petitioned Councils to abate this nuisance. If the city of Philadelphia pursues its *usual* enlightened policy, it will probably drive away from it the largest business interest which it possesses, in order to protect a petty lot of fishermen. The press of that city has been unanimous in its delight over the vast increase in the foreign tonnage of that port during the past few years. By subtracting the petroleum trade, a decrease would be discovered instead.

—Mr. Pierre Berges has achieved a unique position in the history of Louisiana—one, however, which, as he did it involuntarily, he probably would have preferred not to have. He was frozen to death on the 28th of January on the public road between St. Martinsville and Bayou Tortue. He is supposed to be the only person who ever did such a thing in that State.

—Judge Durrell, of Louisiana, will be put forward by his friends for the Vice Presidency nomination at the hands of the Republican party.

—The press of California has been almost unanimous in advocating the confirmation of J. Ross Browne as Minister to China.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. no11:d&T

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their tastes bitterish, and analagous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S,

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

a3:uwF

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breechings, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. [illegible]

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 19 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. [illegible]

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST STREET and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:d&wT

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 238 PENN STREET,

[illegible] PITTSBURGH.

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG........A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY,)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near Gas Works.

Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. [illegible]

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. [illegible]

CHARLES B. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL

And Manufacturers of

Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke

OFFICE AND YARD.

Corner of Butler and Morton; first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No 1, Pittsburgh, Pa. Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh. P. O. BOX, 1392. oc23:

LIVERY STABLES.

MERCHANTS'

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR,

NOS. 141 AND 143 THIRD STREET,

(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses. [illegible]

THOMAS MORELAND........DANIEL L. MITCHELL.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Livery and Sale Stables,

[illegible] LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearses and Carriages for funerals: Horses kept at livery. my3:y4

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

We have just received a fine assortment of all goods in our line, such as

COTTON HOSIERY,

MERINO HOSIERY,

SPRING GLOVES.

AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF

BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS.

IN GENT'S AND LADIES'

UNDERWEAR.

We have a full line for Spring and Summer. We have received a complete variety of

Linen Hdk'fs, for Ladies, Gent's & Children;
Lace Handkerchiefs, of all kinds;
Lace Collars;
Morrison's Star Shirts;
Nainsook Swiss;
Victoria Lawn, Linen Cambric, etc.

Ristori Aprons,

Different sizes and beautiful patterns.

OUR LINE OF KID GLOVES

WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

VELVET RIBBONS, in all colors.

The new DERBY SHAKSPEARE COLLAR, to fit large and small.

Wholesale buyers will do well to give us a trial.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,

78 & 80 Market St.

fe20

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS;
DIMITY BANDS;
NEW STYLE RUFFLINGS;
SILK AND BULLION FRINGES;
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, all widths and shades;
THE CHASSEPOT TIE, something new, for Ladies.

A LARGE LOT OF

PLAIN AND HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

VERY CHEAP.

A full line of all shades and sizes

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES;

TASSELED KID GLOVES.

A choice assortment of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

THE CELEBRATED

Bismarck Paper Collars,

For which we are the Wholesale Agents. Also, agents for METROPOLITAN and KEYSTONE Paper Collar Companies.

Buying, as we do, exclusively for cash, we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe17:

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

OF REAL LACES!

OF REAL LACES!

JUST RECEIVED.

JUST RECEIVED.

This lot, for ELEGANCE and VARIETY, surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW!

Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock is broken.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

fe5:

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFYELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

Remember the place.

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at

LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES.

Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at

No. 115 WOOD STREET.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST!

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

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CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE

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TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

ja2 P. C. DUFFY.

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GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned Leather Belting.

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Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in a neatest manner.

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Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,

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BISSELL & CO.'S,

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Comprising a full stock of all grades, from the cheap Brown to the fine stamped Gold Paper, to be sold as low as can be bought in market. Call and see at

107 MARKET STREET, near 4th.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS!

FROM ENGLAND.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED the first importation of the season, per steamers RUSSIA and IOWA, of our spring stock of

English Brussels Carpets,

VELVET RUGS AND MATS,

ENGLISH EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS.

The finest assortment, latest styles and lowest prices in the city.

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

& CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

fe12

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a large assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a reduction from previous season's prices UNPARALLELED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every goods, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

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51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

fe10:

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja18:d&wF (OVER BATES & BELL'S.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

AND

CURTAIN GOODS,

PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH

AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT

LESS THAN ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE,

These goods could not now be replaced for the same cost, and are offered FOR CASH at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Far Below Their Present Value,

At the place where bargains can always be had on the best stock in this market.

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

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fe10:MWF&T

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EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

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THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

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Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

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BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

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We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish to the trade the Universal Wringer at the Manufacturers' Wholesale Prices, put up in cases of ½ dozen and 1 dozen. A full supply at wholesale and retail, will always be found on hand.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

fe10 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

FOR RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, with six acres of ground, stable and orchard, near Arthur's Station. For terms apply to

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Commission Merchants,

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And dealer in

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L. J. BLANCHARD,

WHOLSALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

398 Penn Street.

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M'BANE & ANJER,

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This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

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TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

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FIVE HUNDRED CADDIES,

ASSORTED BRANDS,

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

ROUND, SWEET, BLACK NAVY QUARTERS & TENS,

As low as 50c. per pound.

Tobacconists, Grocers and others who deal in Tobacco, would do well to call and examine the stock, at

ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S

Regularly Established Tobacco Agency,

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JOHN MECRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

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A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes Tobacco Pouches always on hand.

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The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 72 and 74 Third st., Pittsburgh.

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2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE

BY THE

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EASTERN DIVISION.

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.90 to $5.00 Per Acre.

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

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Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

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FRAME COTTAGE.

SITUATE IN MT. WASHINGTON,

Within 25 minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains five rooms, kitchen, cellar and vault. Lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, fronting on three streets. On the lot are 400 full bearing grape vines of five different varieties, with all kinds of shrubbery, such as gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and currants; also peach, pear, apple, quince and cherry trees. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of

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FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several Farms in good location. Also, a small Woolen Factory, with twenty acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

ja22 opposite the Cathedral.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 425 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river: will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 80 Grant st., opposite Court House. [illegible]

FAMILY GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Situated on one of the leading avenues in Lawrenceville. The stock is complete and well selected, and the owner has sold goods to the amount of $25,000 per year. With a small addition to the capital the business can be greatly enlarged. Rent for store and dwelling $250; or will exchange for a dwelling in or near the city. Apply to

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PLUMBING, GAS FITTING.

F. L. ATWOOD...BENSON JONES...J. M'CAFFREY

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

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Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Light and Heavy Castings furnished promptly to order.

Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c.

Agents for A. S. Cameron & Co.'s

STEAM PUMPS

AND

BLOWER ENGINES.

These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. Pumps constantly on hand. [illegible]

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Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 10 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,

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And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

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BRICK MACHINE

OFFICE

No. 153 South Fourth Street.

THE DOUGLAS

BRICK MACHINE,

THE GREATEST BRICK MAKING MACHINE YET PATENTED, is now in full operation in Philadelphia at YARD, No. 612 Germantown Road, and turning out from

25,000 to 40,000 Bricks Per Day!

The only machine of this kind now in use east of the Mountains. Bricks pass directly from the machine to the kiln, saving the expense and risk of drying.

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R. A. DOUGLAS,

No. 153 South Fourth Street,

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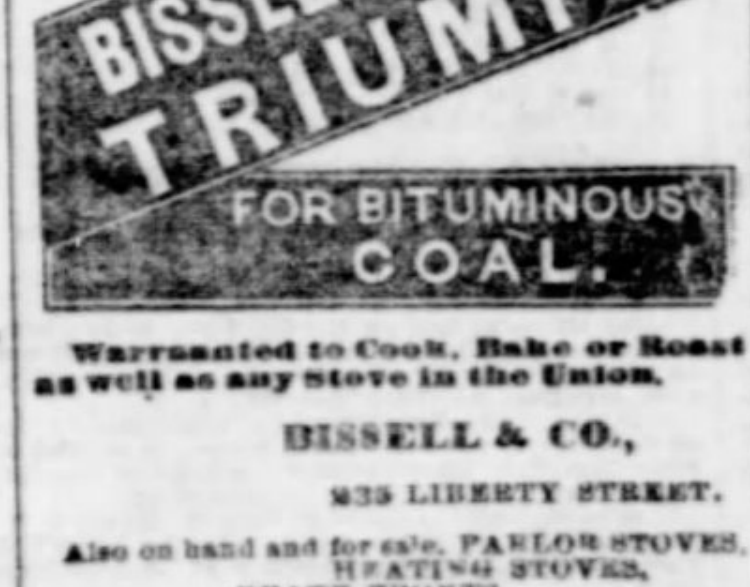
COOK STOVES.



Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

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235 LIBERTY STREET.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED

Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with

Comparatively Little Pain.

Reliable in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond the

POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT.

Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address

Dr. T. J. KISNER,

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HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 173 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 163 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

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DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE, STONE HEATHS, WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS, And WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. oc13

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Sealer of Weights and Measures,

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Between Liberty and Ferry streets.

Orders promptly attended to.

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of West Common, ALLEGHENY.

FRED'K ALVATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice HEARTH and STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c.

Orders promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE.

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 60 Smithfield Street.

[illegible] 1y34

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

Two Thousand Dollars Reward

FOR THE ARREST OF THE

MURDERERS OF JOHN CASEY.

[L. S.]

WHEREAS, The Senate and House of Representatives have enacted the following Preamble and Joint Resolutions, viz: "Joint Resolutions relative to the death of John Casey:"

"WHEREAS, During the hearing in the evidence in the case of JOHN ROBISON versus SAMUEL T. SHUGART, one of the sitting members of the Senate from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, a certain JOHN CASEY was examined as a witness on behalf of the said John K. Robison, the contestant, and the said Casey, after his examination, was waylaid in the county of Clearfield and cruelly beaten and abused, so that he has since died from injuries received in said beating; therefore.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to offer a reward of

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

For such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the said offense, and that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be authorized and required to pay the said sum out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Approved the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1868.

AND WHEREAS, The reputation of the Government, the peace and security of its citizens, and the obligations of justice and humanity require that the perpetrators of this infamous crime should be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

NOW THEREFORE, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth, in compliance with the said Joint Resolution and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, do issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure for trial the murderer or murderers of the said JOHN CASEY, to be paid upon the conviction of the criminal or criminals; and I hereby call on all officers of justice and good citizens everywhere to be vigilant and unremitting in their efforts for the apprehension of the said murderer or murderers to the end that the outraged laws may be vindicated.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:

F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

d&F

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to H. H. HOLGER, Agent,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description,

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

C. A. MYERS....WM. G. HOPPER....WM. S. WILT.

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PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Our MR. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has made large purchases, and perfected arrangements with the following first class houses:

F. RUMILLER, Avize, Champagne.
DEVENOGE & CO., Epernay, Champagne.
J. PRUNIER & CO., Cognac and Bordeaux.
CHAS. LAMBLING, Cette.
MORGAN BROS., Cadiz, [illegible]
ERHARD SCHMIDT, Nierstein, A. Rhein.
A. GEYGER & CO., Creuznach, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
BASS & CO., English Ales.
YOUNGER & CO., Scotch Ales.
A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.

Having perfected arrangements with the above houses, we are able to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS. Examination of quality and comparison of prices solicited.

[illegible]

FOR FRAGRANT TEAS,

CHOICE COFFEE,

AND

PURE SPICES,

GO TO

ROBINSON'S,

No. 20 Fifth Street.

FORT PITT LUMBER CO.,

Capital, : : $125,000.

President—EDW. DITHRIDGE.
Secretary—T. A. WRIGHT.
Superintendent—EDW DAVISON.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Davison,	L. F. Duncan,
John Mellon,	A. D. Dithridge,
Geo. W. Dithridge,	M. E. Malone.
S. E. Johnston.	

LUMBER YARD—Corner of BUTLER & ALLEGHENY STS., Ninth Ward.

Office at FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street. [illegible]

W. S. JACKSON..............ALEXANDER FREW

JACKSON & FREW

(Successors to LOUGHREY & FREW.)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,

And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in

Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,

At their new Wareroom,

No. 102 Wood Street

Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE BIT for Western Pennsylvania. no17

FIRST CLASS LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

J. LYONS,

No. 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Keeps on hand and manufactures to order, the FINEST STYLES OF GILT, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, OVAL and SQUARE MIRROR, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, Curtain Cornices, Bands and Buttons, Consols, Tripod and Bracket Tables of exquisite design and workmanship.

GILDING AND REGILDING executed in the highest style of the art.

PRICES MODERATE. [illegible]

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER...JAS. M'KAY...ROBERT LIDDELL

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

OF

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. oc14

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN McCLAREN

Attorney-at-Law,

Office, 73 GRANT ST., Pittsburgh.

Collections specially attended to.

R. A. CAMERON,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 98 Fifth Street.

R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office, No. 75 GRANT STREET.

Special attention given to cases in Bankruptcy. [illegible]

EUSTACE S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN,

Ex-Officio, Justice of the Peace,

AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, No. 72 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions and all Legal Business executed with promptness and dispatch.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM..............J. R. BUTTERFIELD

S. M. M'MASTER.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,

Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 98 GRANT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

A. AMMON,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Conveyancer, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, CARSON STREET, East Birmingham.

Collection of Rents solicited and promptly attended to. [illegible]

WILLIAM H. BARKER,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office, CARSON STREET, nearly opposite the Railway Depot, South Pittsburgh. Business entrusted to his care promptly attended to. [illegible]

DANIEL McMEAL, M. D.,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,

Office and Residence,

No. 150 Grant St., near High

J. S. FERGUSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 89 FIFTH STREET,

SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM. [illegible]

W. A. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 99 Diamond Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE: No. 185 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MACKRELL,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

No. 69 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN A. STRAIN,

ALDERMAN,

Ex-Officio, Justice of the Peace

AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,

Office, 112 Fifth St., opposite Cathedral,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions and all Legal Business executed with promptness and dispatch. my11:

JOHN C. McCOMBS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 87 Fifth Street

Pensions, Bounties, and Arrears of Pay promptly collected.

PAINTERS.

WESLEY COULTER..............JOHN LANE.

COULTER & LANE,

House and Sign Painters,

No. 100 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh

(Opposite Cathedral.)

GLASS CARDS done to order.

W. S. ROWLAND..............W. M. HARRIS

ROWLAND & HARRIS,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 64 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY,

CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

J. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,

House and Sign Painter,

No. 135 THIRD STREET, Pittsburgh.

Graining, Glazing and Gilding

NEATLY EXECUTED.

Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Brushes, Turpentine, White Lead, Zinc, &c.

F. H. HUTCHINSON..............E. J. HEPBURN

HUTCHINSON & HEPBURN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 88 PENN'A AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

ROBERT M'COWAN..............JNO. SNYDER

McCOWAN & SNYDER.

HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, AND GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 65, North side of Diamond, Allegheny.

Commercial and glass signs made to order. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. Mixed Paints, Window Glass and Putty constantly on hand. [illegible]

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS.

JNO. FRANCIES..............SAM'L FRANCIES.

J. & S. FRANCIES,

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,

Contracts taken for Buildings, Store Fronts and Jobbing. Particular attention given to Heavy Framing for Foundries and Shops, of all descriptions.

Nos. 266 and 258 Robinson St., Allegheny City, Pa

au17 a46

Z. H. PALMER,

House Builder and Carpenter,

Office, corner of BAKER'S ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY.

Jobbing and repairing done with neatness and dispatch. jy9:b75

WM. J. DICK,

Carpenter and Builder,

No. 33 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, opposite High street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Residence, No. 143 Grant street.

Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted. [illegible]

HOUSE BUILDERS AND

CARPENTERS.

BUILDING and REPAIRS promptly attended to, by

FURGESON & BECK,

au17 [illegible] street

HOTELS.

THE MANSION HOUSE

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce to their friends and the public that they have purchased this OLD ESTABLISHED and POPULAR HOUSE,

No. 344 Liberty Street

And will continue to keep it in the best style. The MANSION HOUSE has over one hundred rooms, all newly furnished in the best style, and only two minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot. Travelers will find this house an excellent one to stop at and will be accommodated any hour, day or night.

Connected with the House is a splendid Hall for Concerts.

Families or single persons taken to board by the day, week or month, with or without rooms.

H. WAGNER,

oc17:s46 PITTSBURGH.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Nos. 405 & 407 Liberty St.,

Opposite the Union Depot, PITTSBURGH.

JAMES E. LANAHAN, Proprietor.

This house is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. Strangers visiting the city will find this a very convenient and economical place. You secure your room and pay for your meals as you get them. The Restaurant connected with this hotel is open at all hours of the day and night. Balls and parties supplied with Suppers at the shortest notice and reasonable rates. [illegible]

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

N. E. Cor. Penn & Canal Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES JOHNSON, Proprietor.

This house has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished throughout, and is now open to the public.

NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.—LAY BANK FOR SALE OR RENT.—I have for sale or lease FIVE AND ONE HALF ACRES OF GROUND, in Allegheny City, next to the Observatory property and opposite the residence of W. W. Wallace, Esq., fronting on the Perrysville plank road 67 feet, and running back to the Observatory line 311 feet, containing a bed of clay from 3 to 8 feet deep. I will divide said lot to suit parties. Lease can be obtained if required. For terms inquire of

GEORGE F. DIHM, 20 Robinson St.,

ja29:k39 Allegheny City

BANKS AND BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons.

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON. [illegible]

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

U. S. Securities,

Including U. S. SIXES OF 1881;
do. do. 5-20s;
U. S. FIVES 10-40s.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. [illegible]

KEYSTONE SAVINGS BANK,

293 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS BANK WILL OPEN A

General Banking Business,

AT THEIR NEW BANKING-HOUSE ON

Monday, November 18th, inst.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants are invited.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Any sum received from One Dollar upward.

Deposits subject to Check, without interest.

DISCOUNT DAILY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

President—THOMPSON BELL.

Vice President—A. M. MARSHALL

DIRECTORS:

Thompson Bell,	J. J. Gillespie,
Jos. Dilworth,	A. M. Marshall,
Jos. Albree.	

Stockholders to whom we make

REFERENCE:

Wm. Forsythe,	Joseph Dilworth,
Wm. Caldwell,	Rev. David Kerr,
Willis Dalzell,	Henry Lambert,
D. W. C. Bidwell,	A. M. Brown,
R. M. Felton,	Thos. Ewing.

DOLLAR

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth Street,

CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS..........$2,161,720 19.

Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

John G. Backofen,	A. M. Pollock, M.D.,
Benj. L. Fahnestock,	Robert Robb,
James Herdman,	John H. Shoenberger,
James McAuley,	James Biddle,
James B. D. Meeds,	Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Christian Yeager.

TRUSTEES:

Wm. J. Anderson,	Robert C. Loomis,
Calvin Adams,	Henry J. Lynch,
John C. Bindley,	Peter A. Madeira,
George Black,	John Marshall,
Jill Burgwin,	Walter P. Marshall,
Alonzo A. Carrier,	John R. McFadden,
Charles A. Colton,	Ormsby Phillips,
John Evans,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
John J. Gillespie,	Wm. E. Schmertz,
William S. Haven,	Alexander Tindle,
Peter H. Hunker,	William Vankirk,
Richard Hays,	Isaac Whittier,
James D. Kelly,	Wm. P. Weyman,

TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.

SECRETARY—JAS. B. D. MEEDS. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH

BANK FOR SAVINGS,

Formerly the DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION

67 Fourth Street,

Nearly Opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

This institution especially offer to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

Board of Managers:

PRESIDENT:

GEORGE A. BERRY,

VICE PRESIDENTS:

S. H. HARTMAN, JAMES PARK, JR.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:

D. E. McKINLEY.

A. BRADLEY,	WM. K. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL,	F. RAHM,
JNO. S. DILWORTH,	JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLLANSBEE,	JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM,	R. C. SCHMERTZ,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.	

SOLICITORS—D. W. & A. S. BELL. [illegible]

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE LEVYING A CITY, POOR AND BUSINESS TAX for the year 1868, and establishing the RATES OF WATER RENTS, and appropriating the revenue [illegible] therefrom.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same,* That there shall be assessed, levied and collected from the persons, professions, trades and property in and of the City of Allegheny made taxable, a tax of twelve mills on the dollar on the county assessment for the use of the city aforesaid, also three mills on the dollar for the support of the Poor of the city; also, there is hereby levied and assessed for the present year a tax of one mill on the dollar (for the use of the city,) upon the amount of annual sales of all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce sold in the city, whether sold by auction or otherwise; providing all persons whose sales do not amount to $1,000 shall be exempt.

SEC. 2. And it is further enacted that the ordinance amending the 17th section of Chapter 17th of the new City Code, passed the 2d day of March 1865, fixing the rates of Water Rents, be and the same is hereby re-enacted in all its parts and provisions, except the rate by water meas[ure], which shall remain as fixed by ordinance passed the twenty-fifth day of February, 1867.

SEC. 3. That the receipts into the Treasury arising from taxes, water rents, markets, fines, forfeitures, licenses and other sources, together with all moneys in the hands of the Treasurer not otherwise appropriated, be and the same are hereby appropriated to the following purposes:

No.		
1.	Salaries	$[illegible] 00
2.	Interest	[illegible]
3.	Engines and Firemen	[illegible]
4.	Printing	[illegible]
5.	Streets and Bridges	17,0[illegible]
6.	Wharves and Landings	[illegible]
7.	Taxes	7,000 00
8.	Police	19,883 75
9.	Contingent Fund	23,881 75
10.	Poor Farm—proceeds of 3 mill levy	
11.	Water Works	[illegible]
12.	Unpaid Claims	27,732 5[illegible]
13.	Gas	11,[illegible]
14.	Sinking Fund	[illegible]
15.	Interest and Redemption of wharf Bonds—Receipts from Wharfage	
	Bills payable	45,000 00
	One Sinking Fund for special bonds	8,631 40
	[illegible] Fund for payment of interest and redemption of wharf improvement bonds	2,749 9[illegible]
	Total	$[illegible] 37

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1868

City Taxes	$[illegible]
Water Rent	[illegible]
Business Tax	[illegible]
Markets	[illegible]
Weigh Scales	7,000 [illegible]
Wood and Bark	[illegible]
Vehicle License	[illegible]
Sale of Ferrules	1,500 00
Treasury Bond	[illegible]
Regulating Lots	[illegible]
Fines and Forfeitures	1,000 [illegible]
Interest and Rents from cemetery property	2,184 24
Rent of Water Works lot	[illegible]
Rent of Postoffice Room	[illegible]
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.	3,4[illegible] 00
Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester Passenger R. W. Co.	5,000 00
Delinquent Taxes, Accounts due and Cash in Treasury	27,[illegible]
Estimated Proceeds of Water Bonds	[illegible] 700 00
	$[illegible] 37

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McBRIER,

President of Select Council.

Attest: D. MACPHERSON,

Clerk of Select Council.

J. S. SLAGLE,

President of Common Council.

Attest: R. DILWORTH,

Clerk of Common Council. f 20

AN ORDINANCE INCREASING THE POLICE FORCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same,* That the Police Force of the City shall consist of one Chief of Police and seven Constables, and one Captain of the Watch, three Lieutenants of the Watch and twenty-five Watchmen.

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McBRIER,

President of Select Council.

Attest: D. MACPHERSON,

Clerk of Select Council.

J. S. SLAGLE,

President of Common Council.

Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,

Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the SALARIES of CITY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same,* That the salary of the Mayor be and is hereby fixed at $1,200, and that of the City Assessor at $[illegible], and that of the Clerk to the Committees at $[illegible] per annum.

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McBRIER,

President of Select Council.

Attest: D. MACPHERSON,

Clerk of Select Council.

J. S. SLAGLE,

President of Common Council.

Attest: R. DILWORTH,

Clerk of Common Council. fe21

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON..............Lessee.
M. W. CANNING..............Manager.
T. B. MANN..............Stage Manager.

POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY EVENING, February 24th, and every Evening and Saturday Afternoon, [illegible]

MIKADO JAPANESE.

This Troupe consists of [illegible] PERFORMERS, including the 3 JAPANESE LADIES, the first who were ever permitted to leave the Empire of Japan, and 4 JAPANESE CHILDREN. The whole troupe will present their famous specialties, and will appear in a change of programme every evening.

For particulars see small bills.

Grand Japanese Matinee on Saturday.

MASONIC HALL.

ELEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING TUESDAY EVENING, February 18th.

LOGRENIA, the Royal Conjurer,

With his famous troupe of

TRAINED BIRDS,
LEARNED WHITE MICE, and
PERFORMING RUSSIAN CATS.

100 VALUABLE AND USEFUL PRESENTS

Will be distributed to the audience at the close of each entertainment.

Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. Every child to receive a present.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single Tickets..............25 cents.
Reserved Seats..............50 "
Family Tickets, admitting six..............$1 0[illegible]
Children's tickets, for Matinee only..............[illegible] cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at [illegible]

HARRY M. VANDALL, Agent.
C. P. SHERMAN, Manager
GEO. FRASER, Ass't Agent. fe18:[illegible]

POPULAR LECTURES

ON THE

LAWS OF LIFE, HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY,

BY A. O'LEARY, M. D.,

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

Introductory Lecture, seats free. The Lectures will be very extensively illustrated with French Manikins, Models, Pathological Specimens, Skeletons of Human Beings at different ages, well formed and deformed, one of the Gorilla, &c., recently brought over by the Doctor from Europe, where he collected them regardless of expense, expressly for this purpose.

W. S. MARTIN,

fe19:141 Agent and Manager.

PROF. COWPER'S

Fashionable Dancing Academy,

At his New Assembly Rooms, 57 FIFTH ST., opposite the Old Theatre. New Classes now forming on MONDAYS, [illegible] and SATURDAYS [illegible] Misses' and Masters' Class at [illegible] Gentlemen's Class at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] Prof. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties. fe12 [illegible]

PROF. CARPENTER'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

PHILO HALL, No. 75 Third street, now open for the reception of pupils. Days of tuition, Wednesday and Saturday, for Ladies, Masters and Misses. Terms [illegible]. Evening for Gentlemen Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock. Terms [illegible]. Soiree every Thursday evening at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible]

LEGAL.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh,

On Thursday, March 5th, 1868,

AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.,

ALL THAT CERTAIN

FARM OR TRACT OF LAND,

In North Fayette Township Allegheny Co. Pa.,

Bounded by lands of Robert Potter, John P. Ewing, James Ball and others, containing 107 ACRES, more or less, it's the property of Samuel Galbreath, dec'd, which he devised to his son Robert Galbreath, for life, and after his death to [illegible], &c., on which are a Dwelling House and Barn. The greater part is underlaid with coal, and having a coal bank open. This property is about one mile from the Panhandle Railroad and about one mile from Noblestown.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash on confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Purchaser to pay for conveyancing and stamps.

WM G. LEBEATH,

Executor of Samuel Galbreath, dec'd.

fe10:18:b

ELLEN KIRK,

By her next friend, GEORGE R. COCHRAN,

vs.

HUGH KIRK.

Libel in Divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii.*

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, No. 97, Sept. Term, 1867. Original and alias subpœnas returned N. E. I.

To HUGH KIRK, the Respondent:

You are hereby notified to be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, in the City of Pittsburgh, on

Monday, the 2d day of March 1868,

To answer the complaint in the above case, and to show cause, if any you have, why a decree of divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii,* should not be granted to the complainant.

SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1st, A. D. 1868.

fe3 276:M

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION OF THE

Union Building & Loan Association,

Of the City of Pittsburgh, for a Charter. No. 997 March Term, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, by the Union Building and Loan Association, of Pittsburgh, for a Charter, that an Instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions, and name, style or title under which they have been associated, has been presented to the Court and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, said Charter will be granted at the next term of this Court.

BY THE COURT.

E. A. MONTOOTH,

Attorney for Petitioners. fe21:165

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas, THERESA WYNKOOP, by her next friend, A. C. BARKLEY, versus WILLIAM F. WYNKOOP.

IN DIVORCE.

And now, February 15th, 1868, J. B. FLACK, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take the testimony on part of libellant and report the facts to Court.

To WILLIAM F. WYNKOOP, the above named respondent:

TAKE NOTICE,

That I will attend for the purposes of my appointment, at the office of H. C. Mackrell, No. 69 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, March 4th, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place you may attend.

J. B. FLACK, Commissioner.

f 21:169

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the following property will be sold on

Saturday, March 7th, 1868,

AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.,

On the premises, being the property of WM. HEIM, deceased, viz: All those certain

LOTS OF GROUND,

Situate in the Third Ward of Allegheny, and fronting on Ferry street 61 feet and running back, preserving the same width, 60 feet, being Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the Rhineman plan of lots.

TERMS—$1,100 cash; balance on such terms as will suit purchasers, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN G. WALTHER,

Administrator of Wm. Heim deceased.

f 18:36

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Splendid Mansion and Grounds.

On THURSDAY, February 27th, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be sold at auction by order of Orphans' Court, an outlot on the Eastern border of the Borough of Beaver, containing about TEN ACRES. About one-half is a beautiful grove, the residue well improved and planted with apple and peach trees, and a variety of small fruits and shrubbery. The improvements comprise a fine two story BRICK MANSION HOUSE, with four rooms on each floor, exclusive of kitchen, wash house and smoke house. A good well and cistern and large barn.

The location is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in Beaver county, commanding a fine view of the Ohio and Beaver rivers and of the several villages that cluster near their confluence. It is also extremely eligible with reference to Schools, Churches, Railroad Stations, &c. Probably no place now in the market combines so many conveniences and attractions suited to a gentleman that desires for his residence a spot at the same time secluded from the noise and din of business and quickly and easily accessible from Pittsburgh. This property was the homestead of Charles Stone, Esq., late of Beaver. Terms, which will be easy, made known at time of sale.

Persons visiting this Estate will be attended to and all questions answered by Capt. D. H. STONE, Executor of the estate of Charles Stone, residing on adjoining lot. f 21:k82

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Western District of Pennsylvania,
PITTSBURGH, February 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF PHILIP PAYNE,

Of the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 9th day of March, A.D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,

fe21:69 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

WESTERN DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as

ASSIGNEE OF ROBERT HERVEY

of the borough of Tarentum, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

HUGH M. BOLE, Assignee,

corner Point Alley and Duquesne Way.

no6:53

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last Will and Testament of Samuel Woods, late of Snowden Tp., Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present the same duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to pay the undersigned, in Snowden township, Allegheny county, Pa.

JAMES WOODS,
WILLIAM WOODS, Sr.,
Executors.

fe4:k90

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE "COLORED" QUESTION.

The Application of Prof. George B. Vashon, Colored, for Admission to the Pittsburgh Bar—Argument in the Court of Common Pleas.

Saturday there was an unusually large attendance of members of the bar in the Court of Common Pleas, it being pretty generally understood that the application of Prof. Geo. B. Vashon, colored, for admission to the Pittsburgh bar, would come up for argument. Among those in attendance were leading spirits of the Democratic persuasion, prominent lawyers, who are seldom seen in Court, never, in fact, except upon business, or upon occasions of extra importance. It was evident to the casual observer that something out of the usual order was on the tapis, and as the routine of business proceeded the crowd within the bar remained undiminished. Finally, at about twelve o'clock, the matter came up.

Hon. P. C. Shannon stated that on July 13th, 1867, he moved that George B. Vashon, Esq., a colored man, formerly admitted in the Supreme Court of New York as Solicitor and Counsellor in the Courts of the State of New York, be admitted as an attorney-at-law of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, whereupon the Court granted a rule to show cause why the said motion should not be granted. Subsequently the matter was referred to the Board of Examiners, or Bar Committee, for their consideration, and to report the facts in the case. On Jan. 4th the Board made their report, and at the suggestion of the Court the rule already granted remained on the argument list, to be taken up in regular course.

Judge Shannon proceeded to read the report of the Examiners as filed. It was in substance:

1. Mr. Vashon, the applicant for admission, is what is known as a colored man—of mixed African and European blood; a native of Pennsylvania; of the age of forty-two years, and of good moral character.

2. In 1844 he graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and soon thereafter entered as a Student at Law under the late Hon. Walter Forward, of this city, and fulfilled the required period of study.

3. Finding obstacles interposed to his examination and admission here, he went to the City of New York, when, in June, 1848, "after having been duly examined and found to possess the qualifications required by the Constitution, he was admitted to practice as an Attorney, Solicitor and Counsellor of the several Courts of the State of New York," and was duly enrolled as such upon the Roll Book of Attorneys, &c., of the Supreme Court of that State for the first Judicial District, composed of the city and county of New York. His examination appeared to have been made before Justices Strong, McCunn and Edmunds of that Court, and was conducted by Messrs. James T. Brady, Bosworth and Warren.

4. After his admission to the bar in New York, he went to the West Indies, and remained there two years and a half.

5. In 1851 he settled in Syracuse, New York, opened an office there as Attorney, &c., and pursued his profession until the fall of 1854, when he quitted the pursuit of that profession and engaged in teaching.

6. For about three years he was a Professor in the "New York Central College," at Granville, New York. From there he was transferred, in 1857, to the "Colored School," on Wylie street, this city, and in 1858 became Principal of "Avery College," in Allegheny City, which place he continued to fill until July, 1867, (the month in which the application for his admission to the bar was made.)

The Examiners add that Mr. Vashon made affidavit that "when he left off the practice of law (in 1854) he did so with the hope and expectation of resuming said practice at some future time, and that his present application for admission to the bar was made in good faith, and with the intention of resuming the practice of his profession."

The Committee also say: "The Courts of Record of New York recognize the comity of admitting to their bars Attorneys, &c., of good standing in the Courts of Pennsylvania."

The Board of Examiners consists of Messrs N. P. Fetterman, James Veech, Geo. Shiras, Jr., M. W. Acheson and Thos. C. Lazear, all of whom signed the report.

While reading the report, Judge Stowe interrupted Judge Shannon, inquiring: Is Mr. Vashon still a resident of Pennsylvania? I have understood he has removed out of the State with his family.

Judge Shannon—I understand he is engaged as Solicitor in the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington City, and that his family are with him.

Judge Stowe—Then you don't know that he has left the State permanently?

Judge Shannon proceeded with his argument. In the first place the applicant was a native of Pennsylvania, and for all the purposes of the application he was a citizen of Pennsylvania, entitled to all the rights and immunities of a native born citizen. He was born a free man and a citizen of the State. He would even have had the privilege, under the State Constitution, (before amendment,) when he became twenty-one years of age, of voting, and there were gentlemen present who remembered the time when negroes voted in Pennsylvania.

Judge Stowe—The Supreme Court held that the provision in the Constitution referred to did not apply to negroes.

Judge Shannon went on to say that the amendment of the Constitution, by the insertion of the word "white," simply deprived the colored man of the right of suffrage and to hold office. He still enjoyed all other rights of a citizen, and the applicant, being a citizen of the United States, as required by rules of Court, was entitled to admission to the bar. He was of full age, and possessed the requisite qualifications. Was he a citizen of the United States? The speaker would like to hear an argument to the contrary. The Civil Rights Bill was in full force before the application in this case was made. It provides: "That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States." Mr. Vashon had served the required clerkship, and qualified himself for admission to the bar, but owing to the prejudice of color in this section, was driven to exile in another State, and there sought and obtained admission to the bar as an Attorney. He obtained admission in the Supreme Court of New York.

Judge Stowe—Not the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the sense you use it, but one of the Supreme Courts of New York.

Judge Shannon—The Committee so say. His certificate reads, Supreme Court, and under it he was entitled to practice in any Court in that State.

Judge Shannon, in referring to the attainments of Mr. Vashon, spoke of the high character of the gentlemen before whom he was examined for admission, and by whom he was admitted. Under rule thirty-three the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county was allowed discretion in granting admissions to the bar. The rule says that persons applying for admission may be admitted upon producing a certificate of the President Judge of the Court where they last practiced, setting forth that the applicant is of good moral character, and has practiced law within three years of the time of his application. He cited the cases of Col. B. G. Childs and A. G. Cochran, Esq., who were admitted to the bar, as coming from a different State, without a certificate or an examination being required, the Court thus exercising its discretion. The rule contained no express limitation save that evidence of good moral character was required.

Judge Stowe—Is there no other limitation? Is not the certificate of a President Judge required?

Judge Shannon said the meaning or object aimed at by the rule was satisfactory evidence of the moral character of the applicant. The President Judge of the District might be dead. The report of the Committee as to moral character was sufficient.

Judge Stowe—Is there in this case any any certificate whatever of the applicant having practised law?

Judge Shannon—No, Sir.

Judge Stowe—Then we must either rescind rule thirty-third, or refuse the admission. It comes to this at last. We are not asked to suspend or construe the rule, as I understand, and we must be governed by it.

Judge Shannon again cited the cases of Col. Childs and Mr. Cochran. These gentlemen were admitted, but it does not appear by the record that they were admitted upon certificate.

Judge Stowe—The record may not show that fact in any case.

Judge Sterrett—A certificate, I know, was presented in the case of Col. Childs.

Judge Shannon, after further argument that Mr. Vashon was entitled to admission under the showing of the Board of Examiners, concluded, claiming the privilege of replying to whatever objections might be urged by the gentlemen present for that purpose, and of closing the argument.

James H. Hopkins, Esq., stated that inasmuch as he was among the first to object to the admission of Mr. Vashon, it was expected of him to say something on the present occasion. He had supposed that this little piece of bunkum would have received its quietus 'ere this, and the community, as well as the Court, saved from further annoyance concerning it. He had understood that the applicant for admission not only was not now a resident of the city or State, but that he was not here seeking admission. The Sheriff had been hunting him, but was compelled to return the writ *non est inventus*. Mr. Vashon had not a legal habitation, if he did leave a name and an *odor* behind him. Mr. H. referred to the question of citizenship, quoting the decision of Judge Gibson that the negro had no part in the social compact. He denied that Mr. Vashon was a citizen of the United States, but did not undertake to show wherein he was not. As to the clerkship he had served in Mr. Forward's office, that likely consisted in sweeping it out and blacking boots. When he applied to be examined for admission, a respectable man could not be found to sit with the committee, it being considered that the negro had no rights in that way that *white* men were bound to respect. He went to New York, where like prejudice did not exist, and there obtained admission to the bar. Were he a white man, by the showing which had been made he would not come within the rule of Court, not having presented the certificate of a Judge before whom he practiced law, or that he had ever practised. The good moral character required was to be considered in a professional light, not in the ordinary acceptation. Mr. Hopkins said he would rest his objection to the application upon the sole ground that the applicant was a negro. The legal profession, unlike other professions, was compelled to associate closely. He would object most decidedly and emphatically to being slobbered over by any African who might secure admission to the bar. He, for one, could not and would not associate with a negro, and he had a right to say the applicant, belonging as he did to an inferior race, should not be admitted. The Court could not in justice avoid respecting this prejudice, if such it might be called. It was a well-founded prejudice, entertained by a considerable number of members of the bar, for whom he was authorized to speak. He referred to the late decision of Judge Agnew of the Supreme Court, recognizing the right of a railroad company to discriminate in favor of the prejudice against the negro race.

John H. Bailey, Esq., next spoke on the subject. He did not know that anything further need be said, and it might be considered affectation in him to say more, from intimations which had been dropped by the Court.

Judge Stowe—Those were mine simply, and are not to be considered as the views of the Court.

Mr. Bailey—I understand the President Judge has intimated the case does not come in the rule of comity. The applicant is required to produce a certificate from the presiding judge of the district from which he came that he had been a practising lawyer in good standing for three years immediately preceding his application.

Judge Sterrett—I was furnished with a copy of the rule.

Mr. Bailey continued. It appeared that for 14 years Mr. Vashon had given the practice of law no attention, and therefore it was not reasonable to suppose that he was now competent for admission. Coming to the question of citizenship the speaker said thirty years ago the Supreme Court decided the negro was not a part of the social compact, and if he was not then he is not now, in the absence of any positive enactment, and the applicant could not be admitted on the ground of citizenship. Mr. Bailey concurred with the previous speaker as to the matter of prejudice against the colored race. The legal profession was not likened to any other calling—in none other were such guards thrown around the applicants for admission to it. Negroes were not chosen to fill any office, were not permitted to sit on juries, neither could they be admitted as attorneys. They could not assist (as counsel) in determining a judgment upon which they could not sit. It would an anomoly. Nothing but absolute necessity would compel him to try a cause with a negro as opposing counsel. Call it prejudice, instinct, aversion, or by any other name, he felt it, was frank enough to avow it, and asked that the bar be protected from the intermixture of races. He spoke in behalf not of himself alone, but for others of the legal profession, whom he could name, and protested most earnestly against the admission of Mr. Vashon. They had a right to ask the Court to protect their feelings. The courtesy of the bar should be looked after. An affront from a professional associate might under ordinary circumstances be pocketed, but if it came from a negro the result would be different. The affront would be resented with the first missile at hand.

Col. J. N. McClowry had a few words to say, and coincided with his fellow Democrats, Messrs. Hopkins and Bailey. He regarded the application as brought forward for political effect.

Col. J. K. Kerr thought the case should be decided upon the law applicable to it, and argued that no one could be admitted to the bar who did not possess all the qualifications of a citizen of a State.

John R. Large, Esq., said he objected to the admission of Mr. Vashon on various grounds. He did not like the kinks of his hair, the whites of his eyes, his bandy legs, or the shape of his feet. He objected most emphatically to having a negro for an associate. He preferred the white man. The attempt here made was to palm off one of mixed blood. He would prefer, if it must be, the genuine blood, not those whose mothers were traitors to their race. He was serious in his objections. He did not want to be accosted on the street by an acquaintance who might say, "you can't be much of a lawyer, for you let a nigger beat you." He thought the mover for the admission in this case should be reprimanded, even if he were an ex-Judge. Shannon might have a right to his affections so had the speaker, but his affections did not lean toward the negro.

The Court checked Mr. Large, remarking that personalties should not be indulged in.

Mr. Large said he could not help being personal. He felt it was a personal matter, and could not treat it otherwise. He would as soon think of taking a man who had the itch by the hand, as to take the hand of a negro as a professional brother. Admit negroes to the bar, and very soon the Court would be compelled to take measures to abate a nuisance of its own creation. The question was so entirely personal with Mr. Large that he did not enter upon its legal phase.

Col. Thomas M. Bayne took the ground that negroes were citizens, entitled to privileges as such, and that they did enter into the social compact, inasmuch as they took up arms in defense of their country, and encountered the perils and hardships of war in order that treason might be crushed. The sole objection urged was that the applicant for admission to the bar had a black skin. He did not join in that objection, and could see no reason, or justice in Mr. Vashon's exclusion on this ground. Without reference to technical matters, he said that mental and moral qualifications were the standard for admission here. The Civil Rights bill disposed of the decision of Judge Gibson referred to by the gentlemen on the other side, and makes a negro a citizen of the United States as well as of any State in the Union. Col. Bayne, in conclusion, said: I respect the prejudices of the gentlemen who have spoken, as I feel bound to respect the infirmities of all men; but I do not believe prejudice should be permitted to triumph over principle.

Judge Sterrett inquired if there were any other gentlemen present who desired to speak. He regarded the matter as one of grave importance, involving two considerations, first the legal question, and second the discretion of the Court in admissions. If there were no others present who wished to be heard, Judge Shannon might proceed to close the argument.

Judge Shannon referred to his undoubted right as a member of the bar in pursuance of his convictions, to bring the case before the Court, and repelled the insinuation that he was influenced by political considerations or by any other than proper motives. If there had been delay, the blame could not be laid at his door. He had not sought out his client, but the client came to him. He had no personal allusions to make, and would scorn himself were he to make any. The applicant came to him with a fine record of scholarship, and classical attainments such as he might envy, and he resolved to plead his cause. He cared nothing for the imputations of those who could not spell almost any given word, or parse a sentence. He did not represent a ragamuffin. Judge S. then proceeded to answer some of the objections which had been presented. As to the matter of certificate, he had inquired as to the President Judge of the District where the applicant had practiced law, and learned that he was in his grave. A certificate such as was claimed to be requisite could not be procured. The Committee had reported that the applicant was of good moral character, that he had been admitted to the bar of New York, and that the courts of record of that State recognize the comity of admitting to their bars attorneys of good standing in Courts of Pennsylvania.

Judge Sterrett—The Committee do not state what that rule is.

Judge Shannon remarked, in reply, that he understood there was a difference of opinion as to the rule. He again cited the case of Mr. Cochran.

Judge Stowe—I think we have heard enough about that case. The rule of Court is conclusive, is to be so regarded, unless its suspension was asked.

Judge Shannon replied that for the purposes of the case he would, as the sequence to his argument, ask for the suspension of the rule. He then spoke further and at some length as to the right of Mr. Vashon to admission on the ground of qualification, and then referred to the objection on account of color, (the only one seriously urged,) characterizing the prejudice expressed a relic of the past, and coinciding in the views expressed by Col. Bayne.

W. S. Purviance, Esq., made a brief speech favoring the admission, if the matter of color was the sole obstacle.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., said he had not given the case close attention, and was unacquainted with its details. But in order that his position might not be misunderstood, he would say, if a man was otherwise qualified, there was no law or reason why he should not be admitted to the bar, no matter what was the color of his skin or where he came from. He therefore asked, if the applicant was qualified, that he be admitted to the bar, and his reason for so asking was the belief that he was addressing a court of justice.

Colonel L. B. Duff suggested that as the objection urged was not on the ground of qualification, but on account of color, the rule requiring certificate be suspended in the case.

Mr. Bailey thought the gentleman had entirely misapprehended the character or nature of the objections.

Mr. Purviance thought Mr. Bailey and those of his way of thinking were unfortunate in expressing their objections.

The Court adjourned at three o'clock. A decision in the case will be rendered in due season.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The following is the list for this day:

53. John B. Snead, vs. T. P. Kahle.
150. James Broughs, et al vs. Mary O'Neal, et al.
39. McStein & Co., for use vs. James Benny, Jr.
115. J. G. Davis, vs. J. T. Sabita.
116. J. G. Davis, vs. H. Schnellbaugh.
117. Wier & Steel, vs. Moores & Wilson.
121. John H. Page, vs. John Heath.
84. Sheriff Cluley, vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co.

Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

On Saturday the following sentences were pronounced:

James McQuaide, tried and convicted of assault and battery on Thomas Sullivan, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of forty dollars.

James Brown, convicted of highway robbery, A. H. Overbolt, prosecutor, was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Edward Quinn, who was tried and convicted on three indictments, one for keeping a disorderly house, and the others for selling liquor without license, was sentenced in the first case to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of thirty dollars and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail. In the liquor cases he was required to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs in the first and seventy-five dollars and costs in the second.

John Thompson, of Wellsburg, Va., committed by the Mayor in default of $1,000 bail to answer a charge of assault and battery on oath of Cyrus Miller, was brought into Court and after a statement of the case by Mrs. Miller, wife of the prosecutor and sister of the defendant, on motion of Mr. Swartzwelder, the bail was reduced to $500.

Common Pleas—Trial List.

The following is the trial list in the Court of Common Pleas to-day:

24. Fort Pitt Coal Co. vs. Kishing.
143. Kishing vs. Sharp and Fort Pitt Coal Co.
152. Anderson & Bell vs. Pickersgill.
10. McKiel vs. Kane & Co.
11. Wait vs. Same.
30. Nat. Ref. & Storing Co. vs. Haldeman.
42. Adams vs. Dick.
43. Boot vs. Kramer.
44. Oberinger vs. Kramer.
45. Boot vs. Kramer.

Dedication Services.

The First Christian Church, on the corner of Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, Joseph King, pastor, was yesterday dedicated to the worship of God by appropriate and interesting religious services. After a "voluntary" by the choir, accompanied by a Burdell Cabinet Organ, the hymn commencing,

"Before Jehovah's awful throne,
Ye nations bow with sacred joy;"

was sung by the large congregation assembled within the cheerful walls. The first twenty verses of the 29th chapter of 1st Chronicles, in which the Sacred writer describes the munificent gifts brought willingly by the people for the building of the temple, was then read. After prayer and singing the 1,304th hymn in the Christian Hymn Book, a sermon was delivered by Rev. Isaac Errett, editor of the *Christian Standard*, published at Cleveland, Ohio. The text was in Ephesians 2d chapter, from the 16th to 22d verses inclusive.

The sermon was historico-doctrinal, and in it the speaker clearly and in an interesting style, set forth the leading purpose and distinctive aim of the people with whom he stands connected.

The movement originated in a deep conviction on the part of those who began it of the evils of sectarianism and denominational strifes among the professed people of God. The primitive church was wanted. There was neither Samaratan, nor Jew, nor Greek, nor bond, nor free, nor males, nor females—*all were one in Christ Jesus.*

The Creed of the early Church was the Divinity of Christ, and faith in and submission to Him the bond of union. Thus men of every nation and tongue were brought into sacred oneness, into loving harmony, by their acceptance of Jesus as the Son of God and the Saviour of sinners, by their simple trust in Him as a Divine Redeemer, and implicit submission to his will.

Our aim is a return to primitive christianity—is in fact, the restoration of primitive christianity in theory and in practice.

Hence our plea is *revolutionary*. Our people are characterized by simplicity in preaching the Gospel by devotion to the truth and unswerving loyalty to Christ.

At the close of the discourse the dedicatory prayer was offered by the pastor of the church. A contribution was then taken up, and after singing and the benediction, the congregation dispersed to meet again at three P. M.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The original Japanese troupe make their appearance at the Opera House this evening. Their performances are truly wonderful, and they will doubtless be well patronized during their engagement, which, we are informed, is but for one week only.

MASONIC HALL.—Logrenia will continue to astonish the people at Masonic Hall during the present week, with his unequaled entertainment and the magnificent presents he distributes among his patrons. Miss Anna Hofacker drew the sofa on Saturday night. In addition to other presents a $20 gold piece will be given away every night this week.

THE RINK.—The ice at the Rink is in better condition than it has ever been. To-morrow night the last grand masquerade of the season will be given, when, as will be seen by referring to the advertisement, every arrangement necessary for the comfort and pleasure of visitors will be made.

Compromised.

Henry Krees made information before Alderman Humbert, Saturday, charging John Wilbert with assault and battery. The difficulty occurred in South Pittsburgh, near the Monongahela bridge, at a coal yard at which the prosecutor is employed, and where the defendant had gone for a load of coal. A dispute arose between them as to the measurement of the coal, when it is alleged the defendant threw a brick at and struck the prosecutor in the face inflicting a severe wound, and knocking him down. Wilbert was arrested and brought to the Alderman's office, where the case was compromised on condition that the defendant pay the doctor's bill incurred in dressing the wound he had inflicted, and costs of prosecution, in compliance with which he was discharged.

Orphan's Court Sale.

To-morrow at one o'clock, p. m., on the premises, is to be sold at auction, the fine brick mansion house, barn and other outhouses, with about two acres of ground covered with orchards and groves, delightfully situated at the junction of the Ohio and Beaver Rivers, and commanding a view of rare and diversified beauty; late the property of Capt. Charley Stone, deceased. Such an opportunity of securing a fine home all ready for occupation, and at a very moderate cost is rarely afforded.

Abandonment.—Loretta Timmons made information before Alderman Strain on Saturday charging her husband Steven Timmons with abandonment. The parties who reside in Union township have been married about two years, and the husband alleges as an excuse for deserting her that "she was unfaithful to the marriage vow, and that she loved her husband dearly, but another man loved as well." His plea was of no avail and he was committed to jail in default of the required bail for his appearance at court.

Larceny by Bailee.—John Donaldson made information before Alderman Strain, yesterday, charging James Thompson with larceny by bailee. He alleges that on the first of February he left in the defendant's possession a horse valued at $50, which he has subsequently disposed of and appropriated the money to his own use. The prosecutor resides in West Deer township, this county, and the defendant in Clinton township, Butler county. A warrant was issued.

A Splendid Picture.—The employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad have procured a splendid picture of Conductor C. H. Parker, who was recently murdered while in the discharge of his duties. The picture is intended as a present to the widow of the deceased as a token of their esteem and respect for her departed husband. It is a full size photograph, painted in oil, enclosed in a magnificent gilt frame, and was gotten up at Whitehead's at a cost of $90.

Watch recovered.—Patrick Vaughen, who was robbed of a watch and several other articles of value, at his boarding house on High street, in June last, by some means ascertained that his watch was at De Roy's pawn broker shop, and on Saturday he went to Alderman McMasters, procured a search warrent, and recovered the watch. The perpetrator of the robbery has not been discovered yet.

Irish "Ruction."—An Irish row occurred at the Globe Hotel, yesterday, on Penn street, in the Fifth ward, which resulted in a number of broken noses, black eyes, and the arrest of Dan Cobert, Michael McCullough and Robert Rilehan. The parties were locked up and will have a hearing this morning.

Assault and Battery.—William Cavenaugh made information before Alderman Strain on Saturday charging James Craft with assault and battery. The parties got into a fight in the eighth Ward in a drinking saloon. Craft was arrested and held for a hearing.

"Local Infirmities."—Messrs Sterrett, Shannon, Vashon, Hopkins & Co., the Indian Herb Doctor's Pimple Banisher, sold by John A. Best, New 5th and Tunnel streets, gives immediate relief and permanently cures Dyspepsia.

Robbery in East Liberty—Burglars Arrested.

Thursday night the boot and shoe store of J. F. Stewart, in East Liberty, was entered and robbed of everything of value it contained. Friday morning Chief Green, of the police, was notified of the robbery and set to work to find the perpetrators. He repaired to East Liberty and discovered that the parties committing the robbery had a wagon with them, and had come toward the city. Having ascertained that a party of suspicious individuals occupied a room at No. 13 Fourth street, he, accompanied by officers Herron and Gumbert, visited the place and arrested Ed. Dawson, Jim O'Donnell, Stephen Conway and John Birdsell, *alias* "Buffalo Jack," who were taken to the watch-house and locked up, where they remained until Saturday, when they were committed to jail for a hearing. A full set of burglar's tools, consisting of false or skeleton keys, files, "jimmys," &c., were found in the room and upon the parties arrested. There were no goods found on the premises, but the parties had evidently been in the country during the night, from the fact that their boots and clothing were covered with clay mud. The "tools" found in their possession, however, is sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction for burglary.

—Since writing the above, we learn that two others suspected of complicity in the robbery have been arrested. About one o'clock this morning Chief Green, accompanied by officer Pender, paid a visit to the "Farmer's Inn," on Penn street, and arrested two men, who gave their names as Ferguson and Smith. We did not learn the circumstances leading to their arrest, further than that there was strong evidence of their having a hand in the robbery.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were left at the Recorder's Office, February 21, 1868:

James Sterrett to John Whelan, January 4, 1868, lot in Reserve township, 47 by 75 feet..........$90

John Whelan to William Lynch, Jan. 4, 1868, the above described lot..........$90

John D. Bailey to Margaret Copley, March 21, 1867, lot No. 13 on River avenue, in W. H. Walker's plan of lots..........$7,000

Aaron Freeman to William Otinger, January 17, 1867, lot in Union township containing thirty-six and one-sixth perches, being lots Nos. 6 and 7 in David Harris' plan of lots..........$175

John B. McCune to Thomas McFadden, January 28th, 1868, tract of land in Elizabeth township, containing 47 acres 106 perches..........$2,383 37

Sam. B. Cluley Sheriff to Wm. E. Deusenberry, December 14th, 1867, interest of W. J. Lowrie to lot of ground in Jefferson township..........$50

Moses H. Allen to Hammell Minor, April 7th, 1866, lot on Franklin street, Manchester, 36 by 129 feet..........$975

Samuel Y. Kennedy to Eli Edmundson, February 18th, 1868, lot on Chestnut street, Manchester, containing about one acre..........$4,000

John Scott to Walter R. Bateman, Feb. 10th, 1868, lots Nos. 21, 22, and 33, in Merrick's plan of lots in Liberty township..........$1,050

H. & R. Johnson to James R. Mellon, Feb. 21st, 1868, lot No. 2, on Pennsylvania avenue extension, 20 front..........$3,000

C. H. Love to W. A. Humberson, July 1st, 1867, lots No. 33 and 34 in Love's plan of lots South Fayette township..........$350

Hugh Ward to John Ward, Dec. 1st, 1865, lot on Ohio avenue, Allegheny City, 20 by 130 feet..........$417

Joseph Dalles to Henry Sutmeyer, Feb. 10, 1868, two lots in Manchester, one on Washington street, 25 by 129 feet, and the other on Juniata street, 50 by 129 feet..........$3,600

Same to same, Feb. 10th, 1868, lot on Juniata street, Manchester, 96 by 129 feet..........$3,400

Same to same, Feb. 10th, 1868, lot on Franklin street, Manchester, 65 by 129 feet..........$2,300

V. G. Jones to Jane T. McElroy, Feb. 20th, 1868, lot on Beach alley, in the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 61 by 120 feet..........$1,120

Sent Home.

George Graff the insane man who was arrested a few days since at the "Home for the Destitute" on Penn street, an account of which was published in the GAZETTE, was yesterday sent to his home at Terre Haute, Indiana. At the time of his arrest he stated to the Mayor that he came from Terre Haute, and said that his fathers name was Jacob Graff. It being evident that he was at times insane, the Mayor wrote to his father, and on Saturday received a reply, a letter enclosing $20, and a request that the young man might be sent home. The letter did not state at what time he left home, but said that he was subject to temporary fits of insanity, during one of which he had taken his departure. A ticket was procured on one of the railroads and yesterday at 2 o'clock the young man was placed in charge of one of the officers of the train, was started to his home.

Fires.

On Sunday morning at 12:10 an alarm of fire was sounded from box 12, which was occasioned by a slight fire in the confectionary of L. D. Dommet, on Liberty street, between St. Clair and Hancock. The fire department responded promptly, and the fire was extinguished before it had made much progress. The loss will perhaps reach two hundred dollars, mostly occasioned by water.

On Saturday afternoon an alarm was sounded from box 35, in Allegheny, on account of a slight fire in the building occupied by M. Kitchen, on Federal street. The fire department of that city turned out promptly, but found the fire extinguished upon their arrival on the ground, as the application of a few buckets of water was effectual in subduing the flames. The damage was very slight.

Pain Paint $5 a bottle.
Wolcott's Pain Paint beats everything.
Wolcott's Pain Paint acts like magic.
Pain Paint played at Theatres.
Pain Paint astonishes all fogies.
Pain Paint kills Pills and Plasters.
Pain Paint ruins false Reliefs.
Pain Paint tested free of cost.
Pain Paint opposes Cayenne Pepper.
Pain Paint rejects Turpentine.
Pain Paint has no Camphor.
Pain Paint cools inflammation.
Pain Paint is a new invention.
Pain Paint is not Narcotic.
At 622 Arch street, Philadelphia, in the Drug Store.

Interesting Lectures.—Dr. O'Leary will deliver the first of a series of lectures at Lafayette Hall this evening, on the laws of life, health, strength and beauty. His lectures will be illustrated by Pathological specimens and skeletons of human beings. The Doctor has but recently returned from a tour in Europe, and comes to this city highly recommended. His lectures wherever he has been have been well attended and highly spoken of by the press generally. The lecture to-night will be free for all who wish to attend.

Sentenced.—Hull, the murderer of Conductor C. H. Parker, recently tried at the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland county, and convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced, on Saturday, by Judge Buffington, to eight years imprisonment at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary. He will be taken over to-day.

The Public now possess the satisfactory knowledge that the praise and popularity which the Weed Sewing Machine has hitherto received have not been misbestowed. It possesses every quality essential to recommend it for family use. Office 613 Broadway.—*Independent.*
Pittsburgh Office, 112 Grant street.

Bankers.—In another column we publish the business card of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Bankers, No. 35 South Third street, Philadelphia. This is one of the oldest and most responsible of the private banking firms of that city, and we cheerfully commend the house to the patronage of our financial friends.

A National Convention of Petroleum dealers and refiners has been called by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association to assemble in this city on the 4th proximo. All dealers and others interested in petroleum, are cordially invited to attend, as business of great importance to the oil interest will be brought before the Convention.

Highway Robbery.—A few days since Peter Bowden, while on his way home from this city to Temperanceville, was accosted by a man who came up behind him, pulled him down and rifled his pockets, receiving eighty cents for his trouble, which was all the money Mr. B. had with him.

The Question Settled.—The question relative to keeping the Allegheny gas lamps in repair has been amicably adjusted and the citizens are once more furnished with the light they so much needed. The lamps have all been cleaned and put in repair.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine—The simplest and best. The only machine using Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 27 Fifth street. SMW.

Adultery.—Steven Timmens made information before Alderman Strain on Saturday charging Eliza Hock, his mother-in-law, with adultery. She was arrested and held for a hearing.

Johnson, Stanton & Thomas can receive agencies from John A Best, cor. New 5th and Tunnel streets, for the Indian Herb Doctor's Pimple Banisher, which cures Costiveness and Indigestion.

Not Heard From—Mr. James Kincaid, the man who so mysteriously disappeared from his home in Allegheny the 15th inst., has not been heard from.

Sworn In.—The new members of the Allegheny police force were sworn in Saturday evening, and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

NEW ORLEANS.

Order of Gen. Hancock Regarding State Finances.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Gen. Hancock yesterday issued an important order regarding the State finances. The order states that the Auditor and Treasurer having represented officially the indebtedness of the State to be such that under the present revenue laws the debt cannot be paid, and the Governor in an official communication to the Commanding General having declared the State Treasury totally bankrupt, so that Judges and all other State officers cannot be paid, and that unless some remedy be applied the machinery of the State must stop, the collection of arrears and taxes for four years being suspended by the Legislature until the 1870, and the appropriation act having expired Dec. 31, 1867, and the emergency being so pressing that prompt action is indispensable to prevent anarchy confusion and loss of all semblance of civil authority, the General therefore orders: *First*, That from and after this date all the licenses on trades, professions and occupations, and the revenues, dues and taxes of the State of Louisiana, shall be payable and collected in United States legal tender notes. It is made the duty of the State Treasurer and all other persons charged with these collections to exact payment as above, the revenue thus collected to be appropriated to the payment of Judicial, Executive and Civil officers of State and appropriation act for 1867, so far as it applies to other purposes specified in the order. The plies to specified expenditures and assessments for the same year, is to be adopted by the Auditor and Treasurer, and Collectors are required to perform their duties under the existing laws.

Army of the Republic in San Francisco.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The first annual Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California, met yesterday. Delegates were present from nearly every part of the State. Col. James Coe was elected Department commander for the ensuing year. The Convention endorsed the first general order issued by General John A. Logan, Grand Commander of the order in the United States.

Incendiarism in Buffalo.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, February 22.—Incendiaries, after firing four different tenements last evening, set fire the Union Elevator, which was burned to the foundation. The bark William Trent, lying in the slip, had her rigging, masts and bulwarks considerably damaged. The Elevator was owned by Hon. D. S. Bennett and Sherwood & Co.; valued at $30,000; insured for $13,750. The William Trent is valued at $25,000, and insured for $18,000.

TRADE AND LABOR.

—A tug-boat to cost $10,000 is being built at Muscatine, Iowa.

—The total tonnage of the Lehigh Canal (coal) in 1867, was 1,066,604 tons.

—A large amount of cotton is passing through Louisville daily for shipment East.

—The value of the lumber exported from the St. Croix Valley, in Wisconsin, during the year 1867, is $1,769,755.

—The Toledo *Blade* states that from 300 to 500 bales of cotton pass through Toledo weekly, destined for Europe. It goes North, through Canada.

—The West Union (Iowa) *Gazette* says that the present indications are that hop raising will be gone into on a big scale in that county next summer.

—Madison county, Iowa, has over 30,000 sheep, and the woolen mill at Winterset has manufactured 40,000 pounds of wool produced by them.

—Salt was selling in Hamburg, Ark., at 12½ cents per pound on the 10th inst., and yet, within thirty-five miles of the place is one of the most magnificent salt springs on the continent, which, if properly worked, would be able to supply the Mississippi Valley with salt.

CITY ITEMS.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And with some sweet, oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart?

Certainly: Plantation Bitters will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, Depression, Hypochondria, Insanity, all spring, more or less, from a diseased stomach, and this, Plantation Bitters is a sure cure for. There is no mistake about it; Dyspepsia, Headache, Dullness, Ague, and Low Spirits must yield to the health giving and genial influence of the Plantation Bitters. If you are in doubt, make one trial and be convinced. Thus say those who know.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. M:W:F:F

It Operates like Magic.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices, No. 215 Fulton street, New York, and No. 205 High Holborn, England. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of Curtis & Perkins on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Boots Shoes and Gaiters.—Of the very latest style, can always be had at Mr. Robb's, 89 Market street. He keeps a splendid stock always on hand and sells at the lowest prices.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.—We are offering full lines of bleached and brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West at Eastern prices.
J. W. BARKER & Co.,
No. 59 Market street.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. M

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters—Of the very latest style, can always be had at Mr. Robb's, 89 Market street. He keeps a splendid stock always on hand and sells at the lowest prices.

JUST READY.

THE MARCH NUMBER OF

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,

Containing

1. DALLAS GALBRAITH. An American Novel. Part III.
2. THE CRYSTAL WEDDING.
3. EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. Surrender of Napoleon—Fenianism.
4. STORY OF CHASTELARD.
5. CULTURE.
6. A WRECK UPON THE SHORE.
7. THE OLD SLATE-ROOF HOUSE. III.
8. CONSERVATION OF FORCE. I.
9. LOVE AND GHOSTS.
10. AN ELASTIC CURRENCY.
11. TWO [illegible] NOVELISTS.
12. A DIRGE.
13. FORTUNES OF A DIAMOND.
14. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
15. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

TERMS OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Four Dollars per annum. Single number Thirty-five cents. CLUB RATES—Two Copies for Seven Dollars; Five Copies for Sixteen Dollars; Ten copies for Thirty Dollars; and each additional copy three Dollars. For every Club of Twenty subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty copies for Sixty Dollars.

SPECIAL.—The Publishers have prepared a list of valuable Standard Books, which they offer as Premiums for subscriptions. A copy of the list, with terms, will be sent on application.

Specimen numbers sent to any address on receipt of Thirty-five cents. Subscribers will please be careful to give their post office address in full to

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
715 & 717 MARKET ST., Philadelphia.
fe19:151

NEW HEATER FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.—Having received Letters Patent for an IMPROVED AIR HEATER, I am now prepared to furnish it in Allegheny county, or sell to others the full and exclusive County and State Rights. Persons who are desirous of putting in a heater or of buying the right are referred to the following parties who have it in use:
James King, M. D., No. 87½ Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
Ira S. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.
A. Arthurs, M. D., 47 Grant St., Pittsburgh.
Dr. C. Kneeland 41 Grant St., Pittsburgh.
H. A. Weaver, 185 Second St., Pittsburgh.
A. D. Smith, Allegheny.
S. Ingram, Chartiers township.
Agents Wanted.
BIDDLE ARTHURS, Patentee,
ja25:x37 132 Fourth street Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received, for fifteen days from date, (February 5th,) at the office of the undersigned, for the GRADING, CURBING and PAVING of BASK LANE, BRIDGE ST., McFADDEN STREET, PINE STREET, MAIN STREET, TROY STREET and UNION ALLEY. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Burgess.
JAMES CALLERY,
Burgess of Duquesne Borough.
fe6:h33

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Office—83½ PENN STREET, near Hand.

For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention.
Cure warranted or money refunded.
Office hours 7 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M.
Address letters Dr. W., 83½ Penn street.

MARTIN LIEBLER,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.
No. 132 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

BARR & MOSER,
Architects.
FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities,
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, February 22, 1868.

—The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, it is said, show an increase so far on the month of $30,000 as compared with last year's business, and the receipts of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh also show large gains.

At a meeting of the directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, held in New York on Thursday, a resolution was passed calling a meeting of stockholders to be held at Cleveland on the 26th of March, to take in consideration the propriety of increasing the capital stock of the company to the amount, or to any part of the amount of earnings used in construction. Also, the propriety of consolidating, leasing, or operating their road. The transfer books will close on the 25th instant, and remain closed until March 27th, both inclusive.

—Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Saturday: The money market is easy at 5 per cent. for demand loans. There is very little demand for accommodations, and considerable amounts are left on call at 4 and even at lower rates. The discount inquiry is unchanged.

—Says the Chicago *Tribune*, of Saturday: Notwithstanding that to-morrow will be a bank holiday, and all notes maturing on that day had to be met to-day, business in financial circles was very dull. Money is looking easier, but the bulk of the loanable funds is in New York exchange and currency continues quite close, and in order to get it some of the banks were obliged to force sales of exchange. Currency was ordered from New York to-day, and it is likely that a westward flow will now take place. The rates of interest were unchanged.

—Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Saturday: The money market is rather better supplied with currency, and the demand for loans being only moderate, it remains in a comfortably easy condition generally, although in some instances there is complaint of balances being drawn down lower than usual. Rates of interest are steady at 8@10 per cent. in bank, and 12 per cent. in the open market for first-class mercantile paper.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, February 22, 1868.

The general markets, if anything, have showed more life during the week, though there is still an abundance of room for improvement. The demand for some articles has considerably improved, but this is an exception to the general rule, and while there has been a fair business in a jobbing way, round lot operations continue of a unfrequent occurrence.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in good demand; sale of 400 bush prime Fayette Co. Red at $2.47. Oats steady but unchanged; may be quoted at 64@65c on track, and 67@70c, in store. Corn is in good supply and, dull and cannot fairly be quoted above 91, on wharf and track, though we have a sale of 1 car prime Ear at $1.02. Rye is firmer and in good demand at $1.40@1.45. Barley is in good demand, and prime Spring sells readily at $2.

FLOUR—The market is dull and neglected prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $10.50@11.50 for Spring Wheat; $12@12.50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8@8.25, and Buckwheat at $4.25@4.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm and somewhat excited and tending upward; we continue to quote at 11@11½c for plain, and 12c for Sugar Cured Shoulders; 13@14½c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 17@17½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard, 13@13½c in tierces for kettle rendered, and 13½@14c in kegs. Country Lard, 13½@14½c. Mess Pork, $24.50.

HAY—There was an unusually large supply in the Allegheny market yesterday—125 loads changed hands at $17 to $22 50 per ton, as to quality; 15 loads of straw at $9@12, and one load of cornhusks at 3c per lb.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is steady at $8 to $8.50, and the same is true of Timothy at $2.75@3. There is a good demand for Flaxseed at $2.35@2.40—a round lot would bring more.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand and firm but unchanged; sales of Peaches at 7@8c for quarters, and 10@11c for halves, and Apples at 7@8c. Cherries, 12c for pitted, and 40c for unpitted.

GREEN APPLES—In consequence of liberal arrivals, are a little dull, and prices are tending downward; we continue to quote at $4@5.50 per bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is in good demand, and may now be quoted firm, with sales at 35@42c.

EGGS—Are reported less active, and with increased arrivals, prices are a little easier; fresh packed at 25c.

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve at 15@16c, and Goshen at 18@19c.

LARD OIL—Sales at 93c for No. 2, and $1.18@1.20 for No. 1—these are the factory prices.

ONIONS—Scarce and in demand; we can report sales at $4 per bush, and $12 per bbl—pretty steep.

BEANS—Scarce and in fair local demand, with small sales at $4@4.50 per bbl.

HOMINY—Unchanged; sales to the trade at $6.25@6.50, and $6.75 in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Range all the way from $14@18 per bbl, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, February 22, 1868.

CRUDE—The market was again very firm and considerably excited to-day, and while the sales were not as large as those of Friday, there was, nevertheless, a firmer feeling, and some holders are asking a still further advance. We can report a sale of 2000 bbls for March at 8¼c; 2000 for April at 8½c, 1000 for May, at 9c; 1000 for June at 9c; and 1000 bbls for June at 9¼c. Spot oil may be quoted at 8 to 8½c, and but little in market—all the year, buyer's option, sold at 11c yesterday, but it is not probable that any one would sell at that figure now. We now find refiners buying at 8 to 8½c, who a week since could have bought all they wanted at 7½ to 7¾c, and this is not unfrequently the case; it is all right sometimes to hold back, but at other times it is all wrong, and especially has this been the case with those who were caught napping by the present "flurry." The stock of spot oil in this market is exceedingly light, and the receipts are only moderate, ranging from 3000 to 4000 barrels per day; the Valley Road will now be taxed, doubtless, to its full capacity, and even then, if the market remains in its present condition, it is doubtful whether it can supply the requirements of the trade.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil, also, continues firm and considerably excited, though compared with yesterday, prices have undergone no quotable change. The inquiry is mainly for future delivery, which indicates that the present movement is mainly speculative, and while the demand for spot is comparatively light, there are plenty of buyers for "lines" running from March up to July and August, and in some instances for the entire year. As a general thing, however, our refiners do not seem disposed to sell very largely for either present or future delivery at present prices, feeling pretty well convinced that there will be a still further advance. The following sales were reported:

1000 bbls	February	24
500 "	March	25
500 "	April	25½
500 "	May	26
500 "	June	26¼
500 "	July	27
500 "	August	27¼
500 "	May	26
500 "	April	25½
500 "	May	26
500 "	June	26¼
500 "	July	27
500 "	August	27¼
500 "	February	24
1000 "	April	25½
500 "	May	26

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad to-day, were as follows:

Lockhart & Frew	340	Jas. Wilkins	339
Bly & Pinkerton	320	F., Marvin & Co.	380
Fisher & Bro.	360	J. Munhall	640

Total..........3,230
Total Receipts for the week..........14,416
Total receipts last week..........13,301
Total receipts since Jan. 1..........121,891

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, February 20.—Cattle—The offerings at the scales during the past week amounted to 1214 head, against 1949 last week. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old cows and scalawags, $4.50@5; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows, $5@6.50; fair to good cattle, $6@7; fair quality beeves, $6.75@7.75, and the very best beeves, $8@10 per 100 lbs, the average price being about $6.75, gross. The general quality of the offerings was much better than last week, while prices remain about the same, showing only a slight decline.

Sheep—The arrivals have not been large during the past week, but the market is abundantly supplied and rates tending downward. Prices ranged as follows: fair to good at 5@6c, and extra 7c per lb. gross.

Hogs—The market is well supplied, but chiefly with still-fed hogs. Prices have varied but little from those of last week, the market being fairly active at $11.50@12 per 100 pounds, net, the latter rate for only good corn-fed hogs.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Hogs—live moderately active at $7@7.45 for common light, and $7.50@8.70 for good to choice. Beef cattle dull and nothing doing. Receipts—1,522 dressed hogs; 2,069 live. Shipments—2,224 dressed hogs; 2,663 live.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Beef cattle firm and at full prices. Hogs in demand at $8.50@9.00, gross.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,
69 and 70 Water Street,
LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.
We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates. Our No. 2 Lard Oil is a lubricator cannot be excelled.
Have always Lubricating and Standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.
Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. [illegible]

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 142¾@142⅞.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Nothing was done in the produce markets to-day. The banks were all closed as well as the offices of government bankers. Quite a number of brokers, however, assembled in the lower hall of the Stock Exchange, and a moderate business was done in gold and stocks. The former ranged from 142⅝@142¾, closing at 142⅞@142⅞. Among the sales were 540 shares Erie at 70¼; 3,500 at 70⅛@70¼; 3,000 at 70¼@70⅛, and 1,500 at 69⅞. New York Central opened at 130½@130⅞, at which about 900 shares were sold. Very little was done in other shares, and at one o'clock the following quotations were current:

New York Central, 130⅞@130⅞; Erie, 69⅞@70; Michigan Southern, 89⅞@89¾; Pittsburgh 85@85¼; Rock Island, 97⅞@97¾; Northwestern, 59⅞@60; do preferred, 73⅛@73¼; Fort Wayne, 101⅛@101¼; Western Union Telegraph, 34@34½; Pacific Mail, 110@110⅛.

The specie shipments to-day were from $600,000 to $800,000.

There was nothing done in Foreign Exchange at Gallaher's in town room.

There was great excitement and activity in gold all day, and from ten to fifteen million dollars changed hands and the price ranged from 142 to 143, and at 4½ P. M. was 142¾.

There was very little done in stocks at the same place, but Erie closed at 69⅞@70. Had to-day been a business day the excitement would have excelled anything since the close of the rebellion.

Imports for the week—Dry Goods, $2,660,-242. General Merchandize, $3,075,224.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Flour in fair demand, with sales of 2000 barrels of family at $11.00@11.25. Wheat steady, sales at $2.45 for No. 1, red. Corn quiet, sales at 79@80c for ear. Oats dull, sales at 65c for No. 1. Barley dull, and prices lower, sales of No. 1 winter, at $2.25. Cotton dull and prices nominal, sales of middling at 21½@22c. Tobacco steady, sales of 96 hhds. and 86 boxes at $4.85 to $21.75 for trash to fine leaf. There is a good shipping demand. Provisions are irregular. Mess pork sold to the extent of 1[illegible] barrels at $23.00@23.25, at buyers option for 60 days. Lard sold at 15c, indicating an easier market. Bulk meats sold at 9½c for shoulders, and 11¾c for sides, and not much demand; one hundred thousand pounds of sides sold at 11¾c for packed, and delivered at Maysville, Kentucky. Bacon unchanged. Shoulders sold at 10¼@11c. Sides at 12½c. Clear rib at 13¼@13½c, and clear at 14¼@14½c. Butter unchanged and quiet, a supply of light western sold at 30@32c. Cheese steady, sales at 15@16c. Eggs firmer, sales at 21c. Clover seed declined to 12@12¼c. 1,200 bushels of Timothy sold $2.30, with a decline in a small way, it is held at $2.50. Gold $1.41, buying, and $1.42, selling.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Tobacco inactive, prices stiff, but unchanged. Cotton Hemp, no sales. Flour is quiet and unchanged, sales at $9.75@11.75; double extra $12.00@14.00; treble extra to fancy. Wheat, more doing, but the prices are unchanged; red and white winter, sales at $2.50@2.67. Corn is very dull, and lower, except for choice white, mixed and yellow; sales at 82@85c; white 85@88c. Oats dull and unchanged, at 68@70c; choice black and white, for seed, sell at 72@76c. Barley is unchanged, at $2.50@2.60 for prime to choice; fall $2.25, for Ohio malt. Rye is scarce and higher, at $1.55@1.75. Provisions are excited, unsettled and higher. Pork sold at $24.00@24.25; some holders asking higher. Bacon, shoulders 10½c; clear sides 13c; clear rib 13½c. Bacon is excited and advanced, closing at 14½ @14½c; clear sides 16½c; shoulders are held at 11c, at close; sugar cured hams, May and June, 17½c. Lard, still and higher, but the prices are unsettled; choice tierce is sold at 14½c, keg 15c. Receipts—flour 2,850. Wheat 1100 sacks. Corn—3,800 bushels. Oats—700 bushels. Weather clearer and warmer.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, February 22.—Flour market quiet and steady, and we continue to quote as follows, double extra spring at $10.75@11.5; double extra red winter $12.00@12.50; double extra white $14.00@15.00. Wheat nominal at $2.50@2.55 for No 1 red winter $2.27@2.40 for No. 2 do, and $2.32@2.35 for No. 1 Milwaukee spring in car lots. Corn dull and nominally lower, held at 81c for No. 1 mixed from store without buyers. Oats dull and lower, and light sales of No. 1 state at 60c. Rye quiet, held at $1.00. Seeds—sales of No. 1 seed at $1.56 from the store. Barley quiet and steady at $2.20@2.22 for No. 1 state and Canada, and $1.90@2 for No. 2 state. Petroleum market quiet but firm, refined in bond held at 25½c, and at 29c do. at 29@30c.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—Cotton dull and tending downward; middling 23@23½c; sales 4,200 bales; receipts 1,935 bales; exports 10,978 bales. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Flour little doing; treble extra $12.75; choice $14.50. Corn active at 82@91.02½. Oats 59c. Bacon; shoulders and sides; none in the market; clear sides sold to arrive at 15c. Lard; tierce 15½c. Pork nominal at $24@25. Stock very light. Sterling $2@55¼. New York Exchange ⅛ discount. Gold 141½@142.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, February 22.—Cotton is dull and unsettled with sales of 1,334 bales. The exports were 2,813 bales. Flour; the market is weak but prices are not any lower. Pork is scarce and firm, at $26. The market is bare of bacon and bulk meats. Lard, 15@15½c. Corn, 80c in store. Oats; none in market. Hay is dull at $18@20. Bran, $24. Green Apples; none in market. Eggs, 20c. Butter, 38@40c.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—Tobacco is quiet but firm at $5.00@7.30 for lugs to medium leaf, $20 00 for good leaf. Flour, superfine, $8.25; fancy, $12.50. Wheat is firm at $2.50. Oats, in bulk, 67@68c. Corn is 75@80c in bulk. Cotton is 22@22½c. Whisky is nominal. Lard is 14½@15c. Pork is $24.50. Bacon and shoulders are 10½c. Clear sides are 14@14½c.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—There was no regular meeting of the Board of Trade to-day. Wheat—No. 2 nominal at $1.97@1.98. Corn—new 79@79½c. Oats 54½c. Provisions held firm at yesterday's outside prices. Receipts—4,116 bbls flour; 15,993 bu wheat; 32,768 bu corn; 9,734 bu oats. Shipments—4,946 bbls flour; 550 bu wheat; 9,394 bu corn.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 22—2 cars iron ore, Laughlin & Co; 1 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 do do, McKnight & Co; 2 do, 2 do brick, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 bx hardware, S Fahnestock; 32 hides, G P H Tabott; 6 pcs Marble, M & T S Wright; 1 bx hardware, S Dilworth; 13 bxs drugs, Harris & Ewing; 1 car corn, A J Bayless; 80 sks oats, Scott & Gisal; 1 sk corn, 1 sk do, 3 do dry apples, 10 do berries, Little, Baird & Patton; 6 sks rags, G P Markle & Co; 8 bbls dry apples, 10 do peaches, Carter, McGrew & Co; 10 bales corn husks, Wm Noble & Co; 13 coils old rope, Godfrey & Clark; 3 bbls oil meal, B L Fahnestock, Son & Co; 10 do pearl barley, Rinehart & Stevens; 1 do oil meal, 2 do pearley, 6 kgs do, Arbuckles & Co; 2 do do, J M Porterfield; 1 bx apples, Anderson, Cook & Co; 25 kgs lard, 7 sks rags, J Pettit; 17 bbls apples, H Riddle; 1 bx eggs, 2 bbls dry apples, South & Allen; 114 old bbls, T Mitchell; 75 empty bbls, Fetzer & Armstrong; 12 bbls onions, Vangorder & Shepard; 6 bbls seed, 12 do apples 2 do peaches, W H Graff; 4 kgs apple butter, 2 bbl bbls butter, Graff & Reiter; 55 bxs cheese, 15 kgs barley, 20 bbls paper, Shomaker & Lang; 10 sks seed, Meaner & Harper; 2 do do, H Rea Jr; 2 bbls apples, 3 sks rags, 3 bbls apple butter, Voigt & Co; 31 bgs oats, 107 do corn, 1 bbl beans, 2 do butter, McKane & Anjer; 2 bbls vinegar, Liead & Metzgar.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R.R., February 22—100 bbls flour, Jas Gardiner & Co; 1 car meat, W H Hays & Son; 1 car staves, C Eberhart; 100 sks and 209 sks flour, 82 sks cornmeal, W Cooper & Co; 1 car corn, Stewart & Langenheim; 1 car do, Campbell & Brown; 1 do do, E W Tabor; 19 bbls dry peaches, 22 do apples, 2 pkgs butter, Voigt & Co; 40 bbls green apples, F Kraus; 6 do do, 3 do dry apples, Graff & Reiter; 28 kgs lard, owner; 31 sks rags, Markle & Co; 6 bxs tobacco, J Attenbach; 56 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 1 car green apples, Camp & Frazer; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter, 3 bbls dry apples, W H Graff; 11 sks wool, J Wallace; 8 kgs butter, 2 do lard, 1 do eggs, H W Rankin; 10 sks rye, 5 do oats, McHenry & Hood; 11 sks rags, 1 hide, E Smith; 1 bbl butter, Meaner & Harper; 6 bbls green apples, Robb & Herron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., February 22—12 cars oil, Lockhart & Frew; 8 do do, J Munhall; 320 bbls do, Bly & Pinkerton; 340 do do, Jas. Wilkins; 360 do do, Fulton, Marvin & Co; 360 do do, Fisher & Bro; 32 sks oats, 113 do corn, Scott & Gisal; 55 do do, Adams & Timmerby; 1 car muck iron, Martin, Brickell & Co; 45 bgs oats, Stewart & Langenheim; 74 do rye, J S Finch; 1 car grain, 104 bay, Meanor & Harper; 1 car metal, Lyon, Shorb & Co; 2 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 car lumber, Kier, Foster & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., February 22—3 cars bulk wheat, F Sellers & Co; 1 do do, E Robinson & Co; 1 car middlings, Keil & Ritchart; 143 hides, J Sherrick; 500 bush corn, Scott & Gisal; 100 bbls flour, owner; 35 bbls carriage hardware, Mawhinney & Co; 23 bgs seed, Keil & Ritchart; 11 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, Isaac Mowery; 9 do green apples, 2 kegs apple butter, H Rea Jr; 27 kgs pearl barley, W Haslage; 237 sks barley, Z Wainwright; 125 bbls green apples, Voigt & Co; 2 cars bulk meat, J H Parker; 4 bbls apples, L J Blanchard; 1 bx sugar, W Millar; 1 bbl eggs, 1 half bbl butter, Graff & Reiter.

ALLEGHENY STATION R. R., February 22—31 bbls flour, S U McMasters; 5 cars staves, Kalya & Robertson; 3 do do J M Hemphill; 1 do do, C Lutz; 122 bbls apples, Owens & Kennedy; 2 cars iron ore, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 2 bxs tobacco, E Gleason; 17 bbls peas, C Reiss; 1 car lumber, J Nanz; 4 cars limestone, Superior Iron Co.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R., February 22—8 rolls leather, Lappe & Weise; 45 sks wheat, Gay & Welsh; 21 do oats, 7 bbls apples, 5 pkgs butter, Dillinger & Co; 324 bxs glass, Michaels & Co.

JOSHUA RHODES..........F. W. B. LeROLAW
JACOB ANDERSON.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.,
Malsters,
BARLEY AND HOP DEALERS,
Office, 382 Penn Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Malt House Rebecca Street near Gas Works, Allegheny.

HARDWARE.
R. WOLF, JR., & CO.
DEALERS IN
Hardware & Cutlery.
Are now receiving large additions to our Stock which is offered at EASTERN PRICES.
Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRIED PEACHES.—10 barrels bright (halves) Dried Peaches for sale by
fe20 JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON.

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.
FULTON, BOLLMAN & CO.
Manufacture the best
CORDAGE,
OAKUM
AND
TWINES, [illegible]
Warehouse, 154 & 155 Water st.
[illegible]

RIVER NEWS.

The weather was quite cold yesterday, the thermometer at two o'clock p. m. being down to 20, and towards evening there were indications favorable for snow. The river at noon yesterday was falling, with six feet four inches in the channel.

Up to the time we left the wharf, there had been no additional arrivals since Saturday afternoon, though there were several boats due. The Argosy and Armadillo, from Cincinnati, and the J. N. McCullough, from Parkersburg, will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The Kate Robinson and New York arrived at Louisville on Friday, and the towboat Simpson Horner left there the same day for Pittsburgh with a tow of barges.

The Allegheny River is still closed, and, judging from present indications, is likely to remain so for several days yet. The ice is heavy, and it will take considerable rain to bring it out.

The towboat Dick Fulton left for Louisville on Thursday for Vicksburg, with a tow of coal containing 100,000 bushels.

The Cornelia, with a good trip, cleared for Nashville on Saturday evening, and the Leni Leoti arrived and cleared for Parkersburg.

The Belleveron left for St. Louis on Saturday forenoon with all the freight she could take on board, and the Importer arrived from Parkersburg the same afternoon. This boat has been ice bound at Parkersburg for some time; she had to lay by at Rochester for a day or two in consequence of low water.

The Columbia, Capt. Geo. W. Reed, with Messrs. Splane and Russell in the office, is announced to leave for Cincinnati and Louisville this evening, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, and the Armenia, Capt. A. C. McCallum, both good boats, are up for St. Louis. Capt. James Mellon is clerk of the former, and Mr. A. C. McCallum, Jr., of the latter.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Friday, says: The Missouri River freight contract is to be decided at Washington, where the papers now are. A story was circulated yesterday to the effect that the Kountz-Hazlett party of Pittsburgh, have been awarded it. We had the statement through a most respectable source, but must look upon it as a mere rumor.

We take the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday: The St. James, Captain C. A. Dravo, and the Argosy, Capt. Lew Vanderit, will form a semi-weekly line between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, so soon as there is sufficient water in the river for the former boat. Capt. Geo. Smith received a letter from Captain Hertupee yesterday, stating that Captain Throckmorton would probably purchase the Spray, now lying here, for the Mountain trade. Captain Throckmorton has left Pittsburgh for St. Louis.

A St. Louis telegram, under date of Friday, says: The Kate Putnam came in from Cairo, being the first through boat of the season. River business increasing. Several boats left yesterday for the South, drawing five and six feet, while the Putnam found only fifty-four inches. The Mississippi is supposed to be open to the mouth of the Illinois. The small steamer Cricket has been sold to a Keokuk party.

We find the following particulars in regard to the sinking of the Amazon in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The steamer Olive Branch, which arrived at Memphis yesterday reports the steamer Amazon, Capt. Hiram Vinton, bound from Cincinnati to New Orleans, sunk on Wednesday morning in the Lower Mississippi, at Ozark Island, near Napoleon, as she passed up, only the hurricane deck being visible and the river filled with pork barrels. She heard of no lives being lost, and was not hailed for assistance, as the steamer Starlight was lying alongside of the Amazon. She was formerly the Judge Torrence, and built at Cincinnati before the rebellion, and purchased by the Naval Department and converted into an ordnance vessel for the Mississippi squadron. At the close of the rebellion she was purchased by Capt. Hiram Vinton, her commander. Captain John A. Williamson and Mr. J. G. Isham, had her name changed to the Amazon. She had a valuable cargo, some nine hundred tons of pork, bacon, grain and produce, insured principally in Cincinnati offices, which will doubtless prove a total loss. The Amazon was valued at $25,000, and insured for $15,000 or $20,000. Her freight was insured here.

St. Louis telegram, under date of Thursday, furnish the following items: A partial report of a survey made some time since of the river between here and the mouth of the Missouri, shows that since 1861 that stream, where the current impinges against the Illinois shore, has eaten into that bank twenty-six hundred feet for a distance of about four miles, and where the current reacts on the Missouri shore, about four miles above the city, the same process is going on. If the work is not stopped there is great danger of the Missouri river cutting through the American bottom and making a channel along the base of the bluffs, skirting its eastern side, and leaving St. Louis eight miles from the river. It is possible a stone break water will soon be built along the Illinois shore at and below the mouth of the Missouri river, which will stay the ravages of that stream, and secure to St. Louis a permanent channel.

The Lorena left Carondelet this morning for Pittsburgh, drawing five feet of water, and has 380 tons from one. The Agnes left for Cairo last night. Capt. Wm. Haslett, of Pittsburgh, has bought and rebuilt an interest in the steamer Nile. Thos. Townsend has bought the Tom Stevens, and takes her to Fort Benton. The river has fallen rapidly, and there are probably five feet water to Cairo. The breaking up and opening of the Illinois, from the mouth to Peoria, is momentarily expected. The Missouri is supposed to be open from the mouth to some point above St. Joseph. The Lower Missouri is rising rapidly. The Comet has just arrived from Alton, the first boat of the season from above.

An Evansville telegram says: Capt. Baker is shipping the Sherman's freight principally by rail. The Delaware is momentarily expected. A load for Cincinnati and Pittsburgh awaits her here.

We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Friday: Captain Ed. Evans, of the mammoth and splendid New Orleans Express Line packet Westmoreland, arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday. He is still suffering from the effects of his recent illness, though we are glad to learn he is rapidly convalescing. The Leonidas got about one hundred tons here, and left last evening for New Orleans. She has engagements of one hundred tons of hay and flour above the falls. Pilots, Jolly and Williams. Captain Hugh Campbell, of the Mary Savage, left for Pittsburgh per rail last night.

The St. Louis *Republican* has the following:

A STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN IN A NEW ROLE.—Captain Henry G. Carson will deliver a lecture this evening at the St. Louis Institute, corner of Eleventh and St. Charles streets, on the subject of Love, Courtship and Marriage, viewed from a temperance standpoint. There are a great many steamboatmen joining the Good Templar Lodge which meets in that hall. We would advise all our river friends to join. Those who have already done so are delighted with the change, and find it beneficial to both their pockets and health.

Capt. H. K. Perram, formerly of the Ruth, has taken command of the Lady Gay, in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade.

A late Memphis paper says: A private dispatch dispatch from Pine Bluff yesterday says the Arkansas is dead low with no prospects of a rise. In consequence of the low water the Celeste has laid up. The Virginia passed up for Louisville. She added here one thousand bales cotton at one dollar per bale. The Belle Lee passed up with 290 tons of sugar and molasses. Mr. Herington, her clerk reports a shooting scrape at Oaute, as she was making the landing on Friday morning. A planter who had lost considerable corn from his crib, laid in watch for the marauders, and caught a negro in the act of carrying away a large supply. The planter checked their operations by shooting three of the party, the remainder beating a hasty retreat. The Richmond passed down with 2,233 sacks corn, 1,000 bbls pork, 500 kegs lard, 100 casks bacon.

River and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, February 22.—Weather clear and warm. River rising. Arkansas falling. Freights offering freely. Tonnage scarce. Departed—Mollie Able, for New Orleans, 400 bales cotton.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—River falling, with four feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived, from Upper Cumberland, Umpire. Departed—Charmer, Cincinnati; Talisman, Cairo; A. Baker, Upper Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—River falling with six feet eight inches water in canal. Weather clear and cold.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—The steamer Kate Putnam was sunk last night about three miles below this city, by striking an old wreck. The boat was owned by Capt. Rhodes, of Pittsburgh, and insured for twenty thousand dollars in Pittsburgh offices.

MEMPHIS, February 23.—The weather is cloudy and warm. The river is rising. Departed, Paragon, for New Orleans, with thirteen hundred bales of cotton, and a good passenger trip; Laurel Hill, for Louisville with eight hundred bales of cotton, two hundred head of cattle and a lot of emigrants; Marble City, for St. Louis, and the Wild Duck, with two barges, for Pittsburgh. The nights are very smoky.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.—The fine commodious steamer
ARMENIA..........Capt. A. C. McCALLUM,
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The fine steamer
COLUMBIA..........Capt. GEO W. REED,
Will leave as above on MONDAY, 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JNO. FLACK, or
J. B. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents.
fe22

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer
GLENDALE..........Capt. JOHN H. HARE
Will leave as above on SATURDAY, Feb 22d, at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

On SATURDAY, February 29th, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., the undersigned, assignee of the Estate of Samuel S. Rose, of Pittsburgh, a bankrupt, will sell at Public Auction, at the UNION HOUSE, Pittsburgh, Pa., the interest of the said bankrupt, in the following Letters Patent and "File Cutting Machine," to wit:
One-half interest in Letters Patent obtained by J. J. Huston, for "Improvement in the manufacture of Iron."
One-third interest in Letters Patent obtained by S. S. Rose, for "Improvement in Machine for Cutting Files."
One third interest in a "File Cutting Machine."
J. HENDRICKSTALL, Assignee,
fe22:t55 No. 23 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.

A. STETTLER, SONS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds,
Locust St., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh
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MANUFACTURERS.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,
WROUGHT IRON
IRON WELDED TUBES FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &C.
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
Office, No. 93 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
au23:c36

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, TUBULAR FIRE-BOX & CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS,
OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS,
CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS
SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS,
STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS, AND IRON BRIDGES,
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
Office and Works corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh7:h9

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined Charcoal
AND
Juniata Bloom Iron.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND & SQUARE IRON
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON.
MOWER and REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER and GUARD or FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 25 lbs. to the yard, WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk.
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS and SPIKES.
Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENOUGH ST., (a continuation of First street,) adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. au23:14

HUGH M. BOLE..........HUNTER ORR.
JAMES NELSON..........A. S. BOLE.
INDUSTRIAL WORKS.
HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,
FOUNDERS,
Engine Builders and Machinists
Make to order Marine and Land Steam Engines of all sizes, warranted to give satisfaction.
Castings, of every description, made to order
JAMES NELSON, Sup't..........A. S. BOLE, Foreman
Machine Shop, Cor. Point Alley & Duquesne Way. Foundry, Nos. 82 and 84 Third street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)
Manufacturers of the best
REFINED CAST STEEL
Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes; Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel; Cast
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,
STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS
AXLES, CIRCULARS, &c., &c.
Cast and Common Plow & Spring Steel.
Office—Corner of First and Ross Streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY,
Butler Street, Ninth Ward
OPPOSITE UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,
Machinery and Castings generally.
Orders promptly and carefully executed.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
EBBERT & MACKLIND.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
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Office and Warehouse, 120, 22, Second and 119 & 121 First Streets,
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BERLIN FOUNDRY,
PRICE & SIMS,
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
No. 23 Wood Street
Manufacture and keep constantly on hand
Thimble, Skein & Pipe Boxes
WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS, SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE,
And castings generally.

ROBERT LEA,
MANUFACTURER OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS
Freight Hoisters
AND DOCTOR ENGINES.
Castings of all descriptions made to order
Corner of First and Ferry Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH IRON WORKS.
J. PAINTER & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Bu[illegible], Tub and Trunk
HOOPS AND SHEETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,
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IRON WORKS.
Warehouse, Nos. 105 and 107 First St., opposite Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY
WM. M. JOHNSTON,
Manufacturer of COOKING STOVES, ARCHES, GRATES, FENDERS, SASH WEIGHTS, and all kinds of HOLLOW WARE, CAR WHEELS and all kinds of MACHINERY CASTINGS, corner of WATSON and BILLINGS STREETS, foot of Fifth street extension, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON CITY MILLS.
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD
Manufacturers of
Refined, Charcoal, Juniata & Potts
SHEET IRON.
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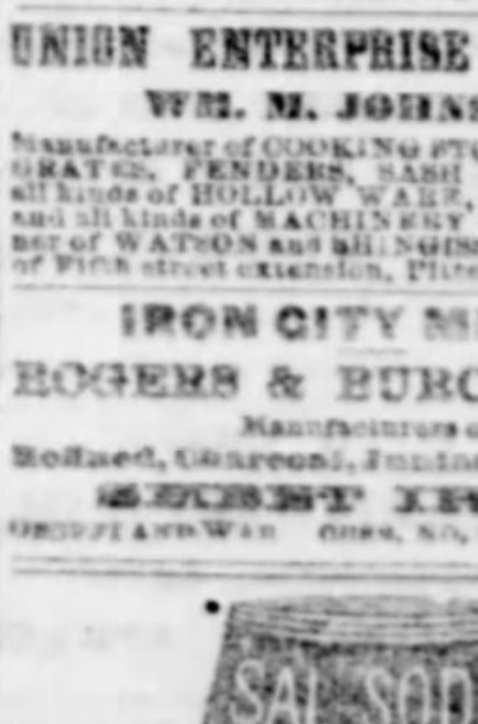

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PENNA. SALT MANUFACTUR'G CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON WORK FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE.
Proposals will be received until the 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, for the Cast and Wrought Iron required in the above Institution, in accordance with sample and detailed plans and specifications exhibited at the office of Barr & Moser, Architects, No. 2 St. Clair St.
GEO. ALBREE, Secretary,
Cor. Wood and Fourth sts., Pittsburgh.
H. S. FLEMING, } Committee.
W. S. BISSELL, }
de6:17

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power engines, which will be sold at very reduced prices.
F. F. GRISER, Wellsville, O.
Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R. R.

COTTON—8 bales on steamer Mary Erwin, to arrive, for sale by
fe10 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

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PITTSBURGH FORGE
AND IRON CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bar Iron;
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Locomotive Frames;
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Side Rods;
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Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
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OFFICE, No. 177 PENN STREET,
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NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
PIPE WORKS,
Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets, Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH PA.
WM. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipes are all cast vertically in Pitts, in Dry Sand and 12 FEET LENGTHS. Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would solicit the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.
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Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,
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CUTLERY, &c.,
337 LIBERTY STREET,
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One Square Below Union Depot,
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Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

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SINGER, NIMICK & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES.
MILL, MULEY, CIRCULAR, GANG AND CROSS CUT
SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC AND SEMI-ELLIPTIC
RAILWAY SPRINGS,
Cast Spring Steel,
Cast and German Plow Steel,
PLOW WINGS AND MOWER BARS.
SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE
SICKLE, SHOVEL, HOE, RAKE, FORK, TOE CALK AND MACHINERY CAST STEEL, CROW-BARS, &c., &c., &c.
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